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Preparations for Prague CEMA Session, Arrivals

Press Center Opens

LD0307155588 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 3 Jul 88

[Text] The press center, which will provide services for journalists during the 44th CEMA session, has started its work in the Prague Hotel Panorama. The fact that some 250 Czechoslovak and foreign journalists requested accreditation is evidence of great interest in this important meeting. A number of press conferences with CEMA representatives, participating delegations, and leading Czechoslovak economists are prepared for them. The first press conference devoted to the program of the 44th session of the council will take place at 1500 tomorrow.

Journalists will also be able to see in the press center a television relay from the opening of the session in the Palace of Culture. Topical CTK reports and other basic materials will be prepared for them, too. They will, of course, be available also in foreign languages.

Spokesman Addresses Briefing

LD0407145788 Prague CTK in English 1347 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Prague July 4 (CTK)—The regular 44th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance opening here tomorrow will be held at the level of CMEA premiers and a representative from Yugoslavia, CMEA spokesman Vaclav Soukup told journalists today.

Representatives of Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, People's Demcoratic Republic of Yemen, Laos, Mozambique and Nicaragua have been invited as observers.

The program will include the assessment of the CMEA activity since the 42nd session held in Bucharest. The session is expected to adopt practical measures aimed at the further socioeconomic development of the member states and the systematic improvement of their cooperation. Great attention will be paid to the restructuring of the mechanism of multilateral cooperation, socialist economic integration and CMEA activity in harmony with the resolution of its 43rd special session held last year. The session is also to deal with the individual stages of this restructuring, the spokesman said.

Dealing with the prepared program documents of restructuring the integration processes, Vaclav Soukup stressed mainly the collective concept of international socialist division of labour in the 1991-2005 period on the basis of which changes will be agreed in the structure of production, investments policy, the division of production programs among the CMEA countries and in the participation in the solution of the most significant tasks of scientific and technical progress. The concept will also serve as the basis for the coordination of five-year plans.

A part of the collective concept are also special comprehensive programs of multilateral cooperation of the European CMEA countries with Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam.

The session will also discuss long-term programs of the development of specialization and cooperation in production in the sphere of engineering, electrical engineering and chemical industry. It will deal with the fulfilment of the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress of the CMEA countries till 2000, especially its primary task—the introduction of electronics in the national economies.

The session will pay attention also to such questions as the development of economic relations with the third countries and contacts with the United Nations and international economic organizations, as well as to the recent establishment of official contacts between CMEA and EEC, Vaclav Soukup said.

GDR's Stoph Arrives

LD0407171188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Prague, 4 Jul (ADN)—The GDR delegation to the 44th meeting, which starts tomorrow, arrived in Prague today.

It is led by Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The delegation was welcomed at Prague airport by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and premier of the CSSR Government.

Romania's Dascalescu Arrives

AU0407200288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Prague, AGERPRES, 04/07/1988—Monday, 4 July, a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, arrived in Prague to participate in the 44th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The delegation were welcomed at the airport by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, prime minister of Czechoslovakia, and by other officials.

Atanasov Sends Condolences to Iranian Premier

AU0407183988 Sofia BTA in English
1752 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA)—Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has cabled condolences to Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of Iran, in connection with the tragic loss of the passengers of the Iranian civilian airliner, whose lives were claimed by an irresponsible action of the U.S. Armed Forces

Official, Media Commentary on CPSU Conference

Zhivkov Expresses Support

AU0107145688 Sofia BTA in English
1339 GMT 1 Jul 88

["Todor Zhivkov on 19th CPSU Conference"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 1 (BTA)—Awarding Bulgarian distinctions to the crew of the second Bulgaro-Soviet space mission today, the Bulgarian party leader and head of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov, expressed his ardent approval and full political, ideological and moral support for the proceedings of the 19th Conference of the CPSU.

Soviet cosmonauts Anatoliy Solovyev and Viktor Savinykh and the Bulgarian Aleksandur Aleksandrov received the Gold Star Medal and the Order of Georgi Dimitrov, to which they are entitled as holders of the title "Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria." The members of the backup crew Vladimir Lyakhov, Aleksandr Serebrov and the Bulgarian Krasimir Stoyanov were presented with the Order of the People's Republic of Bulgaria First Class. The Order of Georgi Dimitrov has been conferred on cosmonauts Vladimir Titov and Musa Manarov.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that he had listened attentively to and then had read Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's report and that he was following closely the statements of the delegates at the conference in Moscow.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said he was firmly convinced that the 19th Conference of the CPSU will give a powerful impetus to the processes of renewal in the socialist countries and that it will have an enormous impact on present-day world developments and above all on the maintenance of peace. It will be of exceptional importance for the Soviet Union. As the secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council sees it, the conference is an inspiring factor of a bold advance in all areas and in all directions of restructuring.

Expressing once again gratitude to the CC of the CPSU and to the Soviet Government for the opportunity for yet another Bulgarian to fly in space, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that the Soviet Union makes its enormous scientific and technological capabilities and its invaluable experience disinterestedly available to other countries for participation in space exploration.

Businesslike Approach Praised

AU0207141888 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian
30 Jun 88 p 5

["Unattributed commentary: "Democracy and Business Efficiency"]

[Text] No doubt the majority of television viewers heard that at the opening of the conference, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stated more or less as follows: There must be more businesslike efficiency in our work, and therefore it is proposed that the conference Presidium should be halved in number.

The democratization of public life manifests itself, and must do so, primarily within the party organization, within the party ranks. The CPSU is called upon to rid itself of all pomposity, outward display, empty words, and idle praises. Otherwise it will be difficult to establish an efficient, down-to-earth, and realistic style of work in the other sectors of life, in the other public organizations.

At the end of its very first day the all-union conference taught all the delegates an important lesson. When Valeriy Belyaninov, secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee, started to deviate in his speech from the heart of the problems, the sound of clapping was heard in the hall. However, this applause did not signify approval, but was an expression of dissatisfaction, and it was repeated several times. In the evening Soviet television showed this episode, which was viewed by hundreds of millions. The speaker was obliged to leave the platform, because he could not find the right businesslike, precise tone for his speech. Immediately afterwards the presiding chairman of the session delivered a rebuke to delegate A. Chepanis: Keep to the agenda, don't indulge in personal reports or in praising the way in which the Theses are being discussed, as this wastes a lot of time.

The conference showed its approval of these suggestions with delighted applause. Mikhail Gorbachev showed his pleasure with a broad smile and the presiding chairman voiced the conviction that everyone would take note of this recommendation.

Some people may regard these matters as of secondary importance.

However, is it not truer to say that the examples cited above demonstrate the down-to-earth nature, realism, and democratization of the party's work? Surely they demonstrate the invariable requirement for a concrete, purposeful, and businesslike approach—both in words and deeds?

National Assembly Session To Open 28 July

AU0407183988 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1730 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] The State Council convenes the Ninth National Assembly for its Eighth Session scheduled to open on 28 July 1988 at 1500.

U.S. Downing of Iranian Airliner Criticized

'Condemned' by Foreign Ministry

LD0407170788 Prague CTK in English 1619 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Prague July 4 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia today resolutely condemned the "absolutely unjustifiable U.S. attack on an Iranian airliner" in the Persian Gulf.

A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry spokesman described the attack as an "act of ruthless violation of the basic norms of international law" which is "a direct result of the escalating U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf."

It voiced Czechoslovakia's support for the U.N. Security Council effort to end the Iraq-Iran conflict, for the July 1987 resolution and the activity of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to implement it.

U.S. military actions against Iranian civilian targets are at variance with point 5 of the resolution and give rise to serious danger of a further escalation of the military conflict with unforeseeable consequences for the states of the area and the whole world.

The downing of the Iranian airliner by a U.S. military vessel "accentuates the urgent demand for the withdrawal of military vessels of foreign states from the area as an important prerequisite for the implementation of the U.N. Security Council resolution and for the settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict," the statement said.

It voiced deep indignation at the inhuman act of the U.S. Navy and expressed deep condolences to the families of the victims and all the Iranian people.

Bratislava Commentary

LD0407205688 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Michal Michalcik commentary]

[text] The crude act of military license—the shooting down of an Iranian civilian aircraft by U.S. missiles—is the subject not only of guesses, but also of speculation designed to justify the U.S. attack. Michal Michalcik, an editor, comments:

More than one radio commentary in the West has today been indulging in speculation as to why the Iranian airliner was flying only at a height of less than 3,000 metres, or why its pilot did not obey the call issued by the U.S. cruiser and alter the course along which the airliner was flying. It was in a similar manner—which was authorized by no one and by nothing—that U.S. naval commanders in the Persian Gulf have for nearly a year been setting flight corridors for many aircraft flying over the Gulf. The United States has been ignoring the warnings of airline companies as well as the voices of Arab politicians.

Certain bourgeois dailies, such as, for instance, the British INDEPENDENT have been seeking parallels between the current U.S. attack and the shooting down of the South Korean airliner in 1983 over the territory of the Soviet Union. Their aim is apparent: to reduce U.S. guilt for this act, which has however, nothing in common with the protection of Soviet air space. The U.S. attack against the Iranian civilian aircraft—which in certain aspects reminds one of the terrorist acts of the Afghan opposition against that country's transport aircraft—compels one to more far-reaching reflections, especially in connection with the aggravated situation in the Persian Gulf. It is a graphic example of how far the conflict between the United States and Iran—which, during the past week, has flared up to an unprecedented intensity—can lead.

The shooting down of the Iranian airliner is at the same time a resolute call for Baghdad and Tehran to accept to the U.N. Security Council proposal to end the senseless, many-year conflict at a negotiating table; for the member countries of the Atlantic alliance this resolute call is for their naval vessels to leave the waters of the Gulf. If this does not happen one cannot exclude that similar tragic events, as well as possible revenge attacks by Iranian religious groups and movements, will not be repeated in this important, strategically important area.

CTK Report

LD0507080788 Prague CTK in English 0732 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Prague July 5 (CTK)—"The dead from the Iranian airbus are in the true sense of the word victims of the old U.S. attempt to act as a self-styled gendarme in many places of the world," RUDE PRAVO said today on Sunday's attack on an Iranian civilian plane by a U.S. warship.

"There can hardly be a more warning and cogent proof than this tragedy caused by criminal irresponsibility and hazard. The presence of the U.S. Navy in the Persian Gulf...serves only the hegemonaseeking [as received] intentions of the USA," the Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper said. It recalled that the world public had pointed out that U.S. behaviour was dangerous from the very beginning when the USA began to increase its military presence in the Gulf. U.S. warships or the vessels of its allies were never able to ensure safe navigation in the Gulf though this was the reason the U.S. gave for its infiltration in the area. What it achieved was only to raise tension, the paper stressed, adding that the downed Iranian airbus and nearly 300 dead people are a gruesome tax that innocent people paid for U.S. arbitrariness.

On another page, RUDE PRAVO carried an interview with U.S. retired Admiral Gene Larocque who said that in his opinion it is not so much the captain of the ship who ordered the downing of the Iranian plane but the policy that sent his ship there that is to blame for what happened. Every captain of any navy is obliged to protect his ship when he believes it is endangered but in this case altogether the whole policy of the USA to keep forces in the Persian Gulf is wrong, the admiral said, adding that these forces ought to be withdrawn from the Gulf as soon as possible.

"A crime against the Iranian people—this is the characteristics of the unlawful act carried out by the U.S. warship 'Vincennes'. Two missile hits sentenced the innocent passengers on a regular air line to death. But it is not the missiles that are to blame," Slovak daily PRAVDA wrote today in connection with Sunday's U.S. attack on an Iranian civilian aircraft.

The paper further stated that from its very beginning, the presence of U.S. warships in the Gulf posed a real threat that the conflict will acquire uncontrollable dimensions, and if the preceding actions of the U.S. Navy could be masked with the so-called "purpose of defence," a mass murder of airbus passengers has unveiled the truth.

"As it was not the first attack against Iran, claims that the U.S. soldiers were mistaken are unconvincing, otherwise they would be dangerous only due to their incapacity. Anyway, the greatest danger is posed by the statesmen who have sent them to the Gulf—and also without the knowledge of the Congress—are giving consent to actions causing deaths of innocent people. In their case, no competence, no humanity, no sense of justice, law, and guilt, can be mentioned, the paper stressed.

USSR's Ryzhkov Pays Official Visit

Arrives 4 July

LD0407093188 Prague CTK in English
0855 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Prague July 4 (CTK)—Member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo and Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov arrived here today on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government.

He was welcomed at Prague-Ruzyne Airport by member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other Czechoslovak representatives.

Nikolay Ryzhkov leads a Soviet delegation to the 44th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance taking place in Prague on July 5-7.

His official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia will continue after the conclusion of the CMEA session.

Nikolay Ryzhkov's visit follows up the working visit by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal to the Soviet Union in November 1987, during which the two statesmen considered a number of urgent issues of economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

The Soviet Union is Czechoslovakia's most important economic partner, with its share of 45 per cent in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade turnover. Czechoslovakia imports from the USSR mainly fuels and power, and raw materials. These deliveries cover Czechoslovakia's total import requirements for natural gas, pig iron and nitrogen fertilizers, 97 per cent of the requirements for oil, 86 per cent of iron ore, 65 per cent of hard coal and 61 per cent of cotton. Also Soviet aircraft and helicopters almost totally cover Czechoslovakia's needs and one-fifth of all cars in this country are of Soviet make.

Czechoslovak exports to the USSR account for nine per cent of the Soviet Union's foreign trade, with machinery and equipment being the major export commodities.

Among the most important projects which Czechoslovakia helps to build in the USSR are the gas pipeline from Yamburg, West Siberia, to the Western border of the USSR, the gas complex at Karachaganak in the Urals and the ore dressing complex at Dolinskaya in the Ukraine.

in the present five-year plan period (1986-90, the exchange of goods is expected to exceed 73,000 million roubles, i.e. one-third more than in the previous five years. Last year's volume of bilateral trade reached nearly 14,000 million roubles and the same volume is expected this year.

CSSR, USSR Spokesmen on Visit

LD0407213488 Prague CTK in English
1835 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Prague July 4 (CTK)—Strengthening of economic integration between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, development of direct relations and raising of mutual cooperation to a qualitatively new level will be the main topics which will be discussed by the two countries' prime ministers, Lubomir Strougal and Nikolay Ryzhkov, journalists learned today.

Czechoslovak Government Spokesman Miroslav Pavel and Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Aleksandr Kurmaz informed journalists of the course and aims of the current visit of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo member and premier. They noted that the talks between the two prime minsiters today as well as after the conclusion of this week's 44th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) will follow up the results of the talks between Milos Jakes and Mikhail Grobachev in Moscow.

The Czechoslovak spokesman noted that the annual turnover of goods exchanges between the two countires, which exceeds 13,000 million roubles, makes it imperative to search for new forms of economic relations. It is necessary to substantially expand the exchanges between branches based on specialization and cooperation in production. Considerable reserves exist in this on both sides. With regard to the drop in the prices of oil and gaseous fuels on the world markets, Czechoslovakia is interested in the levelling of the imbalance which has arisen primarily by increasing its imports of high-quality Soviet engineering products.

Journalists' questions focused mainly on social restructuring in the Soviet Union and, for instance, on the mutual convertibility of the CMEA states' currencies, which will be debated at the CMEA session as part of the restructuring of integration processes.

Both spokesmen stressed the basic principle of the CMEA as an economic community of fully sovereign states which accept it that not all member states need to participate in joint actions but only those for which it is economically effective.

Opens Talks With Strougal

LD0407213088 Prague CTK in English
2106 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Prague July 4 (CTK)—Prime Ministers Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia and Nikolay Ryzhkov of the Soviet Union opened talks here tonight and informed each other about the restructuring in their countries.

They stressed the need to deepen socialist economic integration and divison of labour and in view of this pointed to the significance of the forthcoming 44th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). Lubomir Strougal and Nikolay Ryzhkov emphasized their countries' interest in the further allround development of mutually advantageous economic, scientific-technological and commerical cooperation, particularly its most progressive forms—direct contacts in production, joint ventures and the like.

Nikolay Ryzhkov informed his colleague in detail about the course and results of last week's conference of the Soviet Communist Party, especially the principles and objectives of the proposed reform of the political system.

The talks, which took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, were also attended on the Czechoslovak side by Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jozef Lenart, First Federal Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, Federal Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina, Federal Minister of Metallurgy, Engineering and Electrical Engineering Ladislav Gerle, Foreign Trade Minister Jan Sterba, Federal Finance Minister Jaromir Zak, First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes, Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission Jan Strba, Czechoslovak Ambassador to the Soviet Union Jindrich Rehorek and other officials.

Also present on the Soviet side were First Deputy Premier Yuriy Maslyukov, Deputy Premiers Aleksey Antonov, Igor Belousov and Boris Tolstykh, Finance Minister Boris Gostev, Minister of the Electrical Engineering Industry Vladislav Kolesnikov, Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Komplektov, Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin and other officials.

During his talks with Lubomir Strougal, Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed that a decisive turn in the Soviet economy requires a change in management and strict respect for economic rules, and the broadest possible support of the masses for the objectives of restructuring.

The two premiers discussed a broad range of questions of economic cooperation ensuing from long-term agreements and suggestions made at the January meeting of Milos Jakes and Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow.

They agreed to speed up work on the conception of Czechoslovak-Soviet economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the next 15 to 20 years. In this connection they judged in detail the state of cooperation in engineering, the nuclear industry and electronics.

They stressed the need to solve quickly the question of prices, exchange rates and socio-legal regulations which are slowing down broad cooperation in production.

Lubomir Strougal and Nikolay Ryzhkov agreed to take into consideration the current changes in the two countries' economies during preparations for the coordination of the next five-year plans. This applies mainly to the orientation of the economic reform and structural changes in industrial production.

The two premiers then signed a program of Czechslovak-Soviet cooperation in the development of nuclear engineering up to the year 2000.

Lubomir Strougal and Nikolay Ryzhkov will continue their talks after the 44th conference of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Varkonyi Pays Visit

Arrives 4 July

LD0407111288 Prague CTK in English
1032 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Komarno, South Slovakia, July 4 (CTK)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi arrived here Monday on a one-day friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia. He was welcomed at the Komarno border crossing by his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The two ministers opened talks here later today.

Holds Talks With Chnoupek

LD0407211088 Prague CTK in English
1607 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Bratislava July 4 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak and Hungarian foreign ministers, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Peter Varkonyi respectively, held one-day talks on international topics and prospects of Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations in the south Slovak border town of Komarno today.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that the useful tradition of regular foreign ministers' meetings helps the systematic development of cooperation. He appreciated economic ooperation between the two countries, which is developing in harmony with the principles of economic integration, and a smooth and dynamic exchange of goods. The construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros water system on the Danube is progressing according to an agreed timetable. 2.7 million Czechoslovak tourists visited Hungary in 1987.

Peter Varkonyi appreciated the regular meetings of foreign ministers as a useful form of promoting contacts, which have a high level. He praised political contacts, including those on the highest level. The minister dealt with cooperation in environmental protection, health, culture and other fields.

Both ministers praised the 19th Soviet Communist Party Conference and its importance for international politics and the socialist countries' effort to strengthen peace. They discussed the situation in areas of conflict, at the Vienna follow-up meeting and United Nations activities. Peter Varkonyi particularly appreciated the Czechoslovak proposal to create a zone of confidence, cooperation and good-neighbour relations on the borderline between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO and expressed Hungary's full support for it.

In the afternoon, Peter Varkonyi left for hme.

Further Report

LD0407204288 Budapest MTI in English
1555 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Budapest, July 4 (MTI)—Peter Varkonyi, the minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic at the invitation of Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, made a friendly visit to Komarno on July 4.

At the meeting which is part of the regular border meetings the two ministers discussed Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations and contemporary international politics. During the visit Peter Varkonyi met local leaders and discussed the life of the Komarno district which has a large Hungarian ethnic population.

The ministers noted with satisfaction that the relations of the two countries are developing according to their mutual interests in all fields and contribute to solving problems and deepening the friendship among their peoples.

In economic fields they emphasized the further improvement of advanced cooperation forms and in cultural and scientific matters the importance of implementing the government agreement of 1986 was stressed.

Regarding the good neighbourly relations they pointed out the outstanding role of the ethnic Hungarians in Czechoslovakia and the ethnic Slovaks in Hungary and they took a stand according to the Leninist nationality policy, the permanent giving headway to the nationality rights and the deepening of the cooperation between the associations of the two countries serving the cultural and intellectual needs of the ethnic groups.

Peter Varkonyi and Bohuslav Chnoupek both praised the importance of the latest Soviet-US summit for the promotion of East-West relations, the propagation of the policy of new thinking, the promotion of disarmament and the settlement of regional conflicts. They reviewed the results of the 3rd extraordinary UN session on disarmament and took a stance for the global expansion of the disarmament process and the concept of global security.

They emphasized the importance of an early conclusion of the European security and cooperation follow-up meeting in Vienna with the efforts of all participants. The negotiations with an identity of views exchanged in a good atmosphere contributed to the strenghtening of the contacts between the two neighboring people.

The two foreign ministers intend to lend support to their countries' readiness for the promotion of the emerging European processes by their personal presence at the closing event of the meeting.

They highlighted their interest in the earliest possible start of negotiations on the reduction of the European conventional forces and arms and in the active participation of their countries in the strengthening of the process of European confidence and security.

They welcomed the established contact between the CMEA and the EEC and took a stance for the multilateral development of contacts between the member states of the two integration organizations.

They expressed the conviction that the coming meeting of the Political Consultative Commission of the Warsaw Treaty member states will contribute with new impulses to the strengthening of the European security and cooperation and complementation of the process of disarmament.

The negotiations with the identity of views and good atmosphere contributed to the strengthening of relations between the two neighbouring countries' people.

Peter Varkonyi invited Bohuslav Chnoupek to Hungary.

Romanian - Hungarian Controversy Continues

AU0107154488 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 29 and 30 June and Bratislava PRAVDA on 29 June carry (each on page 8) CTK reports on current Romanian - Hungarian relations.

The 300-word dispatch, in two parts, datelined Bucharest and Budapest respectively, in RUDE PRAVO on 29 June is entitled "RCP Central Committee Convened; Letter to Hungary." The Bucharest-datelined part reports on the RCP Central Committee's 28 June session in Bucharest, at which a letter was read from the RCP to the MSZMP Central Committee on the issue of relations between Romania and Hungary, and which reportedly "approved its contents and stated that it is in the interests of both Romania and Hungary to do everything to normalize the situation between the two socialist states, so that Romanian - Hungarian relations would develop in the spirit of cooperation and trust, such as between good neighbors." This part of the dispatch concludes with a report on cadre changes adopted at the session.

The Budapest-datelined part of the dispatch notes that the Romanian foreign minister had allegedly "notified the Hungarian ambassador of the Romanian party and state leadership's decision to close down the Hungarian Consulate General in Cluj," the reason given being "the acts of protest staged in Hungary against the Romanian plans to abolish villages."

The 610-word Bucharest/Budapest dispatch published in RUDE PRAVO on 30 June is entitled "Relations Between the SR of Romania and the Hungarian People's Republic." Its first, Bucharest-datelined part deals with Ceausescu's speech at the 28 June RCP session as reported by the Romanian press. He is said to have "mentioned the Romanian - Hungarian polemics on issues affecting the Hungarian national minority in the SR of Romania; stated that the RCP Central Committee had considered it necessary to direct" the MSZMP Central Committee's "attention to the deteriorating relations between the two parties and countries"; and "explicitly pointed out certain articles in the Hungarian press (and even statements by official figures who are 'hostile to Romania and its socialist construction'), which represent inadmissible interference in Romania's internal affairs, contradict the treaty on friendship and other agreements between the two countries, seriously impair the relations and interests of the two neighboring peoples, and contradict the general principles of interstate relations." The report cites Ceausescu on the Romanian proposal that RCP and MSZMP Central Committee delegations should "meet to discuss the situation and adopt measures to resolve the negative situation and find a way to develop the cooperation and relations between the two parties and peoples." It also cites his statement that only a few days after receiving Hungary's agreement to this proposal (6 weeks after it has been made) Romania was able to see "new manifestations of chauvinism, nationalism, and anti-Romanian and antisocialist attitudes." Ceausescu reportedly wondered "whether all essential conditions have been created for the good functioning of the Romanian Embassy in Budapest," adding that, although "Romania has a good idea of the serious problems in the neighboring country, it cannot understand the behavior of certain chauvinist and nationalist circles: In the endeavor to distract attention from the realities and problems that must be solved, they are resorting to old practices which, and I say this with full responsibility, go beyond what even the followers of Horthy dared do." Ceausescu reportedly expressed hopes that "the problems between the two countries would be overcome, to provide for development along the path of socialism." He is reported to have "assured the plenum and all people that everything would be done for the development of relations between the two parties and countries," but to have "resolutely rejected any and all meddling in internal affairs, for Romania would resolve its problems alone." He reportedly referred to the historically predetermined fate of the two nations to live as neighbors, and to their duty "to cooperate as closely as possible in the interests of economic and social progress." He is said to have underscored the "responsibility of their parties, leaderships, and governments" for effective efforts to cooperate as good neighbors.

The Budapest-datelined part of the 30 June RUDE PRAVO report deals with the MTI release in connection with the closing-down of the Hungarian Consulate General in Cluj, saying that it "points out the serious nature of this measure, which represents a violation of the consular agreement" between the two countries. The report concludes by quoting MTI on the "Hungarian Government's determination to continue its policy of deepening friendship between the two peoples and developing cooperation" in many spheres, and on the fact that in 1985 Romania had closed down its consulate general in Debrecen for economic reasons.

The Budapest-datelined dispatch carried by Bratislava PRAVDA on 29 June, entitled "Demonstration in Budapest," cites the MTI release on a protest demonstration in front of the Romanian Embassy in that city on 27 June. "About 25,000 - 30,000 participants" belonging to "various groups of the population" listened to the text of an "appeal and a memorandum protesting against the planned elimination of a part of the European cultural heritage on Romania's territory," the dispatch reports, adding that embassy representatives later refused to accept the memorandum. The dispatch says in conclusion that "the slogans and banners of the people demonstrating wanted to express that their action was not aimed against the SR of Romania or the Romanian

people, but against a policy threatening European culture and preventing the assertion of nationality rights—against the elimination of cultural values that had been cultivated for centuries. The disciplined and well organized demonstration lasted for more than 3 hours and was organized in defense of the national minorities in Romania."

Austrian Plane Forced Down 4 July

LD0407170488 Prague CTK in English 1614 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Prague July 4 (CTK)—An Austrian sport plane "Piper 38" was forced to land at Trencin Airport in West Slovakia on Sunday afternoon, it was announced today.

The plane was piloted by Thomas Blumel, 23-year-old technician of the Siemens firm. He lost orientation and entered Czechoslovak air space south of Mikulov in South Moravia.

Czechoslovak antiaircraft defence sent a helicopter to help the pilot and guide him to the airfield. He was handed to Austrian authorities and the plane will be returned to the owner in the nearest future.

MPR Premier Sodnom Arrives for Visit

LD0207173588 Prague CTK in English 1557 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Prague July 2 (CTK)—Mongolian Premier Dumaagiyn Sodnom arrived here today on a friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia during which he will head the Mongolian delegation to the 44th session of Council for Mutual Economic Assistance opening in Prague on July 5.

The guest was welcomed at the airport by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal at whose invitation the visit takes place.

Mongolian Premier Dumaagiyn Sodnom arrives in Czechoslovakia one month after the visit of General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Milos Jakes to Mongolia, which was a new impulse for the deepening of traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries' nations.

The diplomatic relations between Czechoslovakia and Mongolia were established in 1950. The signing of the treaty on friendship and fraternal cooperation in 1957 and especially of a similar treaty in 1973, signed by former general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Gustav Husak during his official friendly visit to Mongolia, were significant milestones for their further development.

Yumjagiyn Tsendenbal, then first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Geat Hural, visited Czechoslovakia in 1978. The most significant event in bilateral relations was the recent visit of Milos Jakes to Mongolia which took place in the framework of his tour of the socialist Far East countries. Also important for the development of bilateral relations are mutual visits of the countries' premiers—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal visited Mongolia in 1985 and signed a long-term program of economic, scientific and technological cooperation till the year 2000 in Ulaanbataar during his stay.

The Czechoslovak-Mongolian economic and trade relations are developing very dynamically. The mutual exchange of goods was worth last year 37 million rubles, i.e. four per cent more in comparison with 1986. Czechoslovakia is Mongolia's second biggest foreign trade partner, following the Soviet Union.

A new form of economic relations, resulting from the long cooperation of Czechoslovak and Mongolian experts in geological research, has been created in the past few years—the founding of joint geological mining ventures, e.g. "Mongol-Czechoslovakmetal" for geological research, output and processing of raw materials, which was founded in 1979.

Very important for the Mongolian economy are the supplies of the Czechoslovak engineering equipment and the education of Mongolian experts in Czechoslovakia. Higher forms of cooperation, e.g. between the Czechoslovak and Mongolian footwear industries, have been also developing.

On the basis of an agreement on cultural cooperation of 1975 and a plan of cooperation in culture, education and science for 1986-90, cultural delegations, artistic ensembles and publications are being exchanged between Mongolia and Czechoslovakia.

Airbus Downing Rebuked, Gulf Withdrawal Demanded

LD0407164188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN)—GDR Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer today made the following statement to ADN in Berlin:

The shooting down of an Iranian airliner over the Straits of Hormuz by U.S. naval forces has caused great shock in the GDR. The GDR regards this act as a flagrant breach of international law which cannot in any way be justified. The GDR expresses its deep sympathy for the victims, among which are many women and children.

Like many other states, the GDR too has repeatedly underlined the necessity of ending this interference in the Gulf region. The shooting down of the Iranian airliner over international waters, which indicates a crude violation of the norms of international civilian air traffic, proves the urgency of such a demand.

Honecker Cables Condolences

LD0407200288 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent the following telegram of sympathy to the Iranian President Hojjat-ol-Eslam Val Moslemin Haji Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i:

The GDR public has learned with dismay and consternation of the shooting down of an Iranian passenger plane by the U.S. Navy, as a consequence of which 290 innocent lives have been lost.

On behalf of the Council of State and the people of the GDR, I would like to convey my deepest sympathy to you and to the relatives of the victims.

U.S. Gulf Presence Impugned

LD0507085288 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0200 GMT 5 Jul 88

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jul (ADN)—Under the title "Global Policeman U.S.A. and the Death of 290 People," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today deals with the shooting down of an Iranian airliner over the Straits of Hormuz by the U.S. Navy. The text of the commentary is as follows:

After hours of denials and evasions from Washington it has now been proved that on Sunday morning the U.S. cruiser "Vincennes" shot down with two missiles an Iranian airliner, with 290 people on board, flying on schedule within the specified air corridor on the Bandar Abbas-Dubai route. Chief of the General Staff Admiral William Crowe finally stated: "The local commanders had sufficient grounds for believing that their units were in danger. They fired in self-defense."

"Self-defense" by a missile cruiser bristling with arms, against a civilian airliner? What actually does the U.S. Navy have to "defend" in the Gulf which is about 10,000 nautical miles from U.S. territory? This question is answered under the heading "U.S. Policy" in the handbook published by the White House for the Moscow summit. The handbook states: "Vital U.S. interests in the Gulf: Secure provision of oil, support for the nonbelligerent Arab Gulf states, preventing the extension of Soviet influence, stopping Iranian attempts to intimidate and gain hegemony. The presence of the U.S. Navy, the security establishment, and diplomatic efforts are means for achieving this goal."

Supported by this testimony, let us record: The 290 passengers on the Iranian plane, including 52 women and 66 children, had to die because the United States is also acting as a global policeman in the Gulf region, because the U.S. Navy has intervened massively for imperialism's vital profit interests in oil and it is carrying out hostilities ever more actively.

Shock and outrage reign throughout the world at the terrible consequences of Washington's military intervention in the Gulf region, pouring extra oil on the fire of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. The shock among the United States' allies is all the greater as the attitude of the U.S. secretary of defense and the Munich military studies meeting in February are still fresh in the memory. There Frank Carlucci called on the NATO partners, the FRG in particular, "to stand at the side of our ships and sailors in order to protect the alliance's interests in this important shipping route." And he also added the anti-Soviet lie about a threat: "for the deterrence of one of the most dangerous threats to the continuance of our alliance, a Soviet advance in the Gulf region."

Is it not time that the United States stopped risking peoples' lives in its role as self-appointed global policeman and pitching people—like the passengers on the Iranian airbus—into disaster? How would it be if the responsible politicians in the United States did not only talk of human rights but also acted accordingly? How would it be if they finally gave up anti-Sovietism? And finally: Is it really not time that the United States, as behooves a superpower, made its contribution to solving international conflicts constructively by exclusively peaceful means?

Honecker Sends Greetings to Reagan on 4 July

LD0307095988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0505 GMT 3 Jul 88

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a congratulatory

telegram to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the occasion of the U.S. national holiday. It reads: "The GDR greets the improvement taking place in the international situation and highly values in particular the coming into force of the USSR-United States Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles as a first encouraging step toward a world without nuclear weapons. The continuation of the disarmament process and its extension into further areas is considered by the GDR to be an urgent matter, which it supports to the best of its ability.

"I am convinced that further progress in the building up of political dialogue and the expansion of bilateral relations based on respect for the principles of sovereignty, nonintervention, and mutual advantage corresponds to the interests of our two states and will make an important contribution to the consolidation of world peace."

Protocol Signed 30 Jun on Berlin Land Exchange

LD3006194688 Hamburg DPA in German 1820 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Berlin (DPA)—The exchange of territory agreed between the Berlin Senate and the GDR in March can now come into effect. The Senate and GDR representatives Gerhard Kunze and Walter Mueller today signed a protocol on the execution of the agreement on the exchange of territory, Senate spokesman Winfried Fest announced this evening.

The agreed territories thus change ownership on 1 July at 2400. The Lenne-Dreieck, occupied for weeks, will then belong to West Berlin. The Senate had announced that it would provide for security and public order in the territory in front of the Wall as soon as the exchange of territory was implemented. [passage omitted]

The protocol was signed in East Berlin. As a result of the territorial exchange agreed on 31 March 14 areas totalling 96.7 hectares will go to West Berlin. East Berlin and the GDR have received 4 areas totalling 87.3 hectares. East Berlin is to receive DM76 million in compensation. There will no longer be any exclaves as a result of this third exchange of territory.

It is expected in Berlin that the Lenne-Dreieck triangle will be cleared by the police if the occupiers do not leave the area voluntarily. [passage omitted]

Protesters Flee W Berlin Police

LD0107082088 Hamburg DPA in German 0600 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—When the Berlin Lenne-Dreieck triangle was cleared this morning, about 100 predominantly young people climbed over the Wall and fled to East Berlin. According to a police spokesman, the entire clearance action was over in about 90 minutes. The police checked the identity papers of the approximately 72 persons on the site. There were eight arrests. The Lenne-Dreieck triangle passed into West Berlin's ownership today.

Around 900 police officials took part in the clearance action, which occurred without any real incident. When the police advanced at about 0500 local time, most of the occupiers withdrew to an approximately 2-meter-wide strip of land this side of the Wall. This patch belongs to East Berlin. Eyewitnesses report that about 100 young people then climbed over the Wall into waiting trucks belonging to GDR frontier troops. Some of them were helped by the border soldiers. The trucks drove the occupiers away from the border area.

Police searched the camp of tents and huts which the occupiers had inhabited for over a month, looking for hideouts and incendiary devices. The police said they had found several incendiary devices. Some occupiers had set fire to huts when the police arrived.

The people occupying the site had announced several days ago that they would flee over the Wall to avoid the harsh police operation they feared. Yesterday evening, numerous ladders were hammered together on the site and placed against the Wall. The young people occupied the Lenne-Dreieck triangle in protest of the apparent construction of an access road.

The Lenne-Dreieck triangle changed hands and became part of West Berlin at midnight following the exchange of territory with the GDR. Before then, West Berlin police were not allowed to set foot on the territory. As a result of the exchange, 14 areas totaling 96.7 hectares will go to West Berlin. East Berlin and the GDR received 4 areas totaling 87.3 hectares and compensation of M76 million.

ADN Describes 'Brutal' Action

LD0107165088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1255 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Berlin (West), 1 Jul (ADN)—Heavily armed police units from Berlin (West) cleared the so-called Lenne-Dreieck triangle near Potsdamer Platz of demonstrators who had gathered there yesterday and this morning. Eyewitnesses reported that following earlier attacks by police, a huge police contingent moved in with armored personnel carriers, water cannon, smoke grenades, bulldozers, and at least 50 police trucks at around 0500 this morning. The area was sealed off on all sides by police cordons, barbed-wire, and so-called portable street barriers. All access roads were closed.

When the police troops advanced on the area and forcibly picked out individual persons, a number of demonstrators fled to GDR territory in order to escape the brutal attacks. The responsible GDR organs then gave them assistance in returning to Berlin (West).

Kleiber Receives FRG Transportation Minister

AU0507101888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received FRG Transport Minister Juergen Warnke, who is currently on a visit to the GDR, for a talk on Thursday [30 June].

Guenther Kleiber explained the policy of the GDR, which is aimed at peace and detente. In accordance with the joint obligation to insure that only peace, and never again war, will emanate from German soil, the GDR and FRG should make an active contribution to bringing about an agreement on the 50-percent reduction of the USSR and U.S. strategic offensive weapons, while strictly adhering to the ABM Treaty; to achieving a ban on nuclear tests and chemical weapons; and to further steps aimed at disarmament and detente. Relations between the GDR and FRG on the basis of the 1972 Basic Treaty are an indispensable element of the current order in Europe and must be further developed.

The interlocutors discussed questions concerning relations in the fields of economy and transportation between the GDR and the FRG, on the basis of the existing system of treaties, and in implementing the communique on the visit to the FRG in September 1987 by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The talk was attended by GDR Transportation Minister Otto Arndt and Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the Permanent FRG Mission in the GDR.

On the same day Minister Otto Arndt met with Minister Juergen Warnke, who is visiting the GDR at his invitation. The ministers discussed questions concerning relations between the GDR and the FRG in the sphere of transportation. They also conducted an exchange of views on further issues concerning international transportation politics.

During his 2-day visit, Minister Warnke will be visiting GDR transportation institutions, facilities, and sights in the Berlin and Rostock Bezirke.

Stoph Receives Soviet Industry Official

LD0407171588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1307 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Lev Ryabev, USSR minister of medium machine building. During the meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, there was an exchange of opinions on the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

The parties stated with satisfaction that a change for the better is developing in international relations. They reasserted the resolution of the fraternally allied parties, states, and peoples to work, through their jointly agreed foreign policy, to insure no hiatus in the process of disarmament and to guarantee that the improvements initiated in the world are lasting and irreversible.

DPRK Education Minister Meets With Stoph

AU3006083888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers received Yi Chong-chu, DPRK minister of general education, on Tuesday [28 June].

During the friendly meeting the interlocutors paid tribute to the fraternal relations between the two parties, states, and peoples. They stressed the steady and dynamic development of cooperation on the basis of the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, as well as on the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Willi Stoph briefed the visitor on the implementation of the resolutions of the sixth session of the SED Central Committee designed to realize the domestic and foreign policy strategy adopted by the 11th SED Congress. In this context he emphasized the mutual relationship between the safeguarding of peace and the work to further shape the developed socialist society in the GDR, and paid tribute to the outstanding efforts of the teachers, characterized by a high sense of responsibility, in the training and socialist education of the young generation. The recent Berlin International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones, in which a high-ranking DPRK delegation participated, was of fundamental importance for the struggle to avert a nuclear inferno.

Yi Chong-chu reported on the successes in fulfilling the targets of the Third 7-Year Plan in further strengthening socialism in the DPRK and on his country's initiatives aimed at peace and security in the Korean peninsula, which are supported by the GDR.

Both sides concurred that the conditions for the struggle for peace have taken on a favorable development, which was also demonstrated by the Moscow summit, and spoke in favor of strengthening the joint efforts to safeguard peace.

The talk was attended by Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education, and Pak Yong-chan, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Talks With Hager

AU3006192688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jun 88 p 2

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN)—Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, had a talk with Yi Chong-chu, DPRK minister of general education, on Tuesday [28 June].

During the friendly meeting, Kurt Hager reported on the SED's experiences in developing the educational sphere in the GDR and on the ideopolitical education of the young. He stressed that the SED considers the creation of the required education lead, which also includes the class-minded education of the young generation, to be decisive for further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR. The ninth educational congress that will convene in June 1989, on the decision of the SED Central Committee Politburo, will draw up a balance sheet on the implementation of the educational concept adopted by the 11th SED Congress and discuss the tasks that result for schools in the developed socialist society.

Yi Chong-chu explained the results and tasks in the sphere of education and training in the DPRK.

Both sides concurred that decisive significance is to be attributed to the ideopolitical education of the young. They spoke in favor of further deepening the exchange of experiences and cooperation in the sphere of education and of strengthening the close alliance between the youth and the peoples of the GDR and DPRK in the interest of the successful development of socialism and the safeguarding of peace. [passage omitted]

Fischer Receives New UN Information Official

LD0407224388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1308 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received Jan Strucka, the newly appointed director of the UN's Prague Information Center, to accept his letter of credence. In a subsequent conversation Oskar Fischer pointed to the particular responsibility of the UN to comprehensively promote the process of disarmament introduced with the implementation of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. The Prague center, whose activities for popularizing the tasks and aims of the UN are highly regarded in the GDR, and could also contribute to this.

Director Strucka expressed recognition of the extensive reporting in the GDR on the UN's activities, and affirmed the interest of the UN body that he heads in continuing and deepening the proven cooperation with the GDR's institutions and news media.

People's Chamber Statement on INF Inspection

AU0507100988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 88 p 1

["Statement by the Parliamentary Groups of the GDR People's Chamber on the Agreement Between the GDR, the USSR, and the CSSR on Inspections in Connection With the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles"]

[Text] One month ago, with the exchange of the ratification documents, the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles entered into force.

At the same time the 11 December 1987 agreement between the GDR, the USSR, and the CSSR, and the 23 December 1987 agreement between the GDR and U.S. Governments on inspections, became effective.

Thus, a historic treaty has come into force in international law, eliminating for the first time a whole class of Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons and setting new norms for the limitation and reduction of arms. At the same time, it is proof of the realistic character of the joint peace program of the Warsaw Pact states for a world without nuclear weapons and force.

The parliamentary groups of the People's Chamber unanimously state that the nuclear disarmament that has been initiated in practice has met with unrestricted approval and support among the GDR's citizens. The GDR has made its contribution to this positive development. It will now conscientiously fulfill all of the obligations resulting from this.

The parliamentary groups of the People's Chamber stated with satisfaction that one of the sites for these nuclear weapons is already being used as a vacation center for the FDGB. That shows how disarmament brings the people direct and tangible benefits.

The parliamentary groups of the People's Chamber are in favor of continuing the process of disarmament without any pause and extending it immediately to further areas. This is particularly the case with the 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons belonging to the USSR and the United States, while adhering to the ABM Treaty; the ending of all nuclear weapon tests; and a ban on all chemical weapons.

The parliamentary groups in the GDR People's Chamber call for tactical nuclear weapons to be included in the process of disarmament. They express the hope that negotiations will start this year on radical conventional disarmament in Europe.

The striving for nuclear-free zones has proven to be an important contribution to encouraging the process of disarmament. The course and results of the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones held in Berlin,

the most comprehensive world forum on peace questions so far in history, testify to this. The creation of nuclear-free zones and areas would strengthen the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and liberate ever greater areas from the diabolical nuclear stuff, as GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker stressed at this meeting.

The parliamentary groups of the People's Chamber stressed the great confidence-building significance of Erich Honecker's proposal to set up mechanisms for the peaceful regulation of crises and the prevention of military incidents in central Europe.

The parliamentary groups of the People's Chamber affirm their desire for future talks with all parliaments and parliamentarians and with all forces willing to negotiate, on the fundamental questions of our time, for a joint and peaceful future.

Honecker Congratulates Hungary's Straub
AU0507101988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 88 p 2

[ND report: "Congratulations for Bruno Straub; Erich Honecker to the Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Bruno Ferenc Straub, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic:

On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, I convey cordial congratulations to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council.

I am deeply convinced that the close and fraternal relations between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to develop comprehensively and to strengthen in the interest of our peoples, of socialism, and peace.

I wish you much success, good health, personal well-being, and creative vigor for your responsible activity.

Erich Honecker,

general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Honecker Greets SFRY's Suvar on Election
AU0507113888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Jul 88 p 1

[ND report: "Congratulations for LCY Presidium Chairman; Erich Honecker Congratulates Stipe Suvar on Election"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following message to Stipe Suvar, chairman of the LCY Presidium:

Esteemed Comrade Suvar:

On the occasion of your election as chairman of the LCY Presidium, I convey cordial congratulations to you.

With satisfaction, I confirm the conviction that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the SED and LCY will continue to develop to the benefit of our peoples, in the interest of peace and socialism.

Please accept my best wishes for success, health, and creative vigor for your responsible activity.

E. Honecker,

general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Tisch, Kessler Visit Former Missile Site
LD0307101788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0855 GMT 3 Jul 88

[Text] Waren, 3 Jul (ADN)—The latest vacation home of the GDR trade union federation FDGB was officially opened Sunday on the outskirts of Waren, a city in Mecklenburg Kreis. Harry Tisch, FDGB national executive chairman, and Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense and SED Central Committee Politburo member, visited the new "Warenshof" vacation home, where during the summer months 300 workers at a time can spend their vacations in pleasant and comfortable surroundings.

At Erich Honecker's prøposal, the facility was handed over 3 months ago—immediately before the withdrawal of the Soviet SS-22 shorter-range missiles—to the FDGB vacation service. During a walkabout, the first workers to spend their holidays in Warenshof expressed pleasure at how disarmament could lead to social progress. Including Warenshof, the trade unions are offering 5.1 million vacation trips this year. An FDGB member contributes only about one-fourth of the cost of his vacation; children usually pay only 30 marks.

Stoph Reappoints Academy of Sciences Leadership
LD2906193188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jun (ADN)—GDR Premier Willi Stoph reappointed members of the leadership of the GDR Academy of Sciences (ADW) today. They had been proposed by the plenum of the ADW. The academy president is again Professor Werner Scheler, the first vice president is Professor Ulrich Hofmann, the secretary general is Professor Claus Grote, and the vice presidents are Proffessor Werner Bahner and Professor Werner Kalweit. They received certificates of appointment. In addition, the appropriate documents were presented by Stoph to Professor Guenter Albrecht and Professor Hans-Heinz Emons, who were confirmed as new vice presidents of the academy.

Willi Stoph stressed that the appointments express high esteem for the long-standing responsible activities of the scientists. At the same time, he referred to the committed work of the GDR scientists, without which the successes in the field of domestic politics as well as in the struggle for peace and disarmament would be unthinkable.

Further realization of the unity of economic and social policies also demands from the academy great and constantly growing achievements. This is the case in basic research as well as in the contribution to the solution of economic tasks in this and the coming years. The speaker underlined that, with the closer ties between the potential of the academy and the future requirements of the combines, the right path has been taken. To continue purposefully along this path must be an urgent matter of concern for the leadership of the academy in the future, too. It must always be a case of partnership, of actively approaching one another, and of a reciprocal give and take.

Willi Stoph reminded them that the combines expect strong impetus for the future direction of their product and technology development and useful research results for increasing production from the basic research of the Academy of Sciences. On the other hand, important stimulus for giving a distinctive stamp to the academy research must come from the basic annd applied research of the combines. In particular, the struggle for peak performance demands bringing on key technologies quickly and making better and better use of them for strong economic growth, said Willi Stoph.

In his reply, Academy President Professor Werner Scheler stressed that, for the scientists, it is a case of the highest possible contribution to strengthening the economy, of developing intellectual-cultural life, and of the international esteem of the GDR. He assured them that, in the academy, the GDR Government will continue to have a reliable partner for the solution of the tasks facing them.

Order of Day Issued on Police Anniversary
AU0507113788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Army General Friedrich Dieckel, minister of the interior and head of the German People's Police, has issued an order of the day on the occasion of the 43d anniversary of the German People's Police. The order states that in accordance with the motto "My workplace—my battle station for peace," the actions of the members of the German People's Police and of the other organs of the Ministry of the Interior are directed toward the comprehensive strengthening and the reliable protection of the German worker-peasant state. "By carrying out work that is close to the citizens and acting in close alliance with the working people, they are making efforts to increasingly utilize the advantages and potentials of our socialist order for the observance of legal norms and for the achievement of socialist legality, and to guarantee calmness, order, and security under all conditions. In this, the unpaid work of the voluntary assistants of the German People's Police, the FDJ order groups, the comrades of the fire brigade, and other social forces is indispensable."

Reasons for Downing Iranian Plane Questioned
LD0407214488 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Excerpts] Throughout the world astonishment has been the reaction to the fact that the United States has shot down an Iranian passenger plane in the Persian Gulf. [passage omitted]

In the Pentagon they are continuing to defend themselves by saying that the airbus was thought to have been an F-14 about to attack. Elemer Csak has sent this report from New York:

[Csak] How could it have happened? This is the basic question the day after the tragedy. But before it can be answered a host of details have to be clarified. The U.S. military leadership is trying to disclaim responsibility by saying that the Iranian airbus did not respond to warnings. But, one wonders, was this so, and if it was, why?

Analysts here are pointing out that passenger planes flying in the zone have so far always responded to the ships' appeals for identification. Apart from this, modern planes are equipped with radio instruments which give precise information about the dimensions and course of the aircraft. Therefore, it is impossible to confuse them with fighter planes. It is conceivable, experts point out, that the instrument was switched off or that it did not work.

But pilots flying over the Gulf have also become used to listening to the military airwaves and they also have reserve equipment for special cases. The pilot of the airbus, according to a ground control witness, had correctly prepared the flight documentation. Therefore, the claim that he had strayed off the fixed course, is questionable. But even if he had gone off course, how could it have happened that neither the plane nor the control tower knew about this, or about the warning of the U.S. aircraft carrier?

The other group of questions are: How could the captain of the cruiser, full of modern electronics, have made a mistake? According to the Pentagon, the aircraft was flying too low and its approach could have been viewed as an attack. But how can modern radar confuse the big airbus with a small fighter plane? In addition, when the order to fire was given, the plane was merely 13-14 km from the aircraft carrier, and the missiles were launched from some 9 km away. Why did a distance such as this cause a problem for the U.S. ship, equipped with developed surveillance technology?

The answers to all these questions are missing. One lesson, however, is already evident, points out THE NEW YORK TIMES. The lightning quick decisions of modern warfare are at the mercy of the eventual shortcomings of electronics.

With regard to the reactions to the tragedy, most of the politicians in the United States this time are, unusually, pro-government. The senators making statements on the whole accept the Pentagon's explanation that the main aim of the aircraft carriers stationed in the zone is to defend themselves. On this basis, as it were, every mistake can be defended.

Szuros Comments on CPSU Party Conference
LD0207084888 Budapest MTI in English 0015 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Budapest, July 2 (MTI)—In an interview carried by Saturday's "NEPSZABADSAG", Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, appreciated the international significance of the conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Matyas Szuros points it out, among other things:

'In my opinion the primary importance of the Soviet party conference held in the spirit of openness and democracy lies in the fact that it lent new impetus to the slowed down process of perestroyka. To make an advance necessitated first of all relentless realism, severe criticism of the impending factors and mechanisms, and self-criticism. This is what characterized Mikhail Gorbachev's report and repeated comments, the sharp debates raising even the responsibility of high-ranking leaders, and the work of the conference as a whole.

'As I have been following with attention the development of the Soviet Union for thirty years and sought to thoroughly analyse the process that started in April 1985, I was slightly surprised to see that the Soviet leadership did not seem to regard perestroyka as an irreversible process. I understand the idea as the Hungarian and Chinese examples also show the possibility of ups and downs in the reform process. There may be a danger of rearrangement in the Soviet Union as well. Nevertheless, I still hold—what finally complies with the spirit of the party conference—that for the Soviet Union there is no return to the past.

'The radical reform of the political system is a key issue of averting rearrangement and making a further advance. To attain this aim, a considerable conservative resistance has to be crushed. This requires, however, balanced action. The theses and the report reflected that the leadership considered the necessary and possible compromises soberly.

'The CPSU party conference was designed for discussing the internal problems, and setting the directions of further advance. However, what happens in the Soviet Union has an influence on world policy and is of world political significance. It is first of all the impetus and success of perestroyka that may verify the new foreign policy concept and endeavour of the Soviet Union. This is clearly illustrated by the INF Treaty or the brave

decision on Afghanistan. The party conference reconfirmed the new foreign policy which proved to be successful in practice. As Mikhail Gorbachev put it, the point of the new foreign policy is that in our age priority should be given to the general human values. This promotes the further extension of democracy in international relations, and extends the scope of action and increases the responsibility of the small and middle-size countries as well. It reflects the spread of the new Soviet foreign policy thinking that openness and democratization is extended to this field too: the party conference sharply criticized the faults of the past but also analysed the shortcomings of the recent three years in a self-critical way.

'It was a highly important development that the conference reconfirmed the comprehensive plan of disarmament that includes, as an important component, the Soviet preparedness to withdraw, on the basis of reciprocity, foreign troops from the territory of other countries and eliminate military bases. Our country is prepared to play an active part in realizing this concept also in the future.

'I would emphasize that the party conference termed it as primary tasks of the Soviet foreign policy to modernize relations between the socialist countries and clear them from the old reflexes, renew the CMEA cooperation, and establish effective monetary, financial and accounting forms. This endeavour coincides with our interest and intentions but practical implementation is not an easy task.

'I think the results of the party conference may encourage, also in the other socialist countries, the renewal of political and ideological concepts, the reform of the economic and political system, and the extension of democracy including the enforcement of human and minority rights. The fact that emphasis was laid on the democratic principles of inter-party relations may lend new impetus to the renewal of the world communist movement seeking its ways, and to the dialogue and cooperation of all left-wing and peace-loving forces,' stresses Matyas Szuros in the Saturday issue of "NEPSZABADSAG".

Grosz, Marjai on Economic Cooperation With USSR

LD0207140088 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Gabor Bankuti reports from the Parliament Building.

[Bankuti] This morning in the Parliament Building, Karoly Grosz, premier and party general secretary, held a discussion with the managers of 25 enterprises which have the greatest interest in Hungarian-Soviet economic and technical cooperation. We first quote his opening words.

[Begin Grosz recording] The objective of our meeting and exchange of views today is for us to ask for your assistance, your opinions, and your proposals on issues concerning the development of our economic cooperation, trade relations, which are to be—and are—conducted with the socialist countries, first and foremost with the Soviet Union.

The esteemed audience knows that on Monday I shall travel to the Soviet Union as the party's general secretary, at the invitation of Comrade Gorbachev. At our talks on Tuesday importance will be placed on the long-term development of bilateral relations.

I stress long-term [perszpektivikus] because it is more than probable that we shall not conclude specific deals. I do not dare to say that the two of us are not qualified to do this, but I can say with full awareness of my responsibility that I certainly dare to say that I am not qualified for this.

It is however not the task of general secretaries to effect special deals, but to exchange views on the main directions, the substance of cooperation, and on the principled issues of structure. That is very important.

I would like to add that as the people who are present know, bilateral relations in 1988 have not yet been filled with contracts. Beyond that, predictions prognoses for 1989-90 indicate that there may be problems, problems on whose solutions we must work together. Our objective cannot be a decrease in the level of turnover. Our objective can only be that the level of turnover should remain, or if possible, increase.

At the same time, what the contents of turnover are is not a matter of indifference, either. Obviously, we must go in the direction of the most economic cooperation which expresses the interests of both sides. Otherwise—the people present here know better than I do—it is hardly possible nowadays to conclude deals out of sympathy or friendship. It is only possible on the basis of interests.

For precisely this reason, the experiences, advice, and opinions of all of you can give an enormous amount to the substantive issues of the talks.

I would also like to say that we would also like to draw on the intellectual arsenal of today's exchange of view for the CEMA consultation next week. Comrade Marjai will head the delegation which begins the 44th session on 5 July in Prague. The issues of cooperation are also on the agenda at this session. Here, therefore, they will be the issues of not just bilateral cooperation but of multilateral cooperation. [end recording]

[Bakuti] Then Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai briefed the audience on the government's ideas concerning the situation, the problems.

[Begin Marjai Recording] We would like to give an account of some ideas—what the government is doing, and why it wishes to do so, what its objectives are. We would like to increase the reliability which is expected, which is required of us, and we would like to strengthen the joint formation, joint elaboration of our economic policy practice, so that we act in one direction in the long term, too. And we would like in this manner to strengthen, in the state apparatus, in direction, the outlook—that from the aspect of the government, regarding economic organization—its task should be to assist the enterprises in adapting to the changes in conditions of regulation, and within this, they should be better able to resolve the enterprise problems. For all this, greater assistance should be offered in practice, in everyday contact, so that on the part of government, we can facilitate the assertion of the enterprises in the market.

We must not forget that Hungarian-Soviet relations constitute one-third of our foreign trade turnover; 85 percent of our energy imports come from the Soviet Union. Nowadays less than 45 percent of basic metallurgical materials come from the Soviet Union. At the same time (?half of) the machine industry, 60 percent of our pharmaceuticals exports, and one-fourth of the foodstuffs industry goes there.

It is necessary to say this because the continuous, everyday maintenance of Hungarian-Soviet economic relations is indispensable for the economy's ability to function. Disturbances, no matter what their origin, would rumble through the entire economy, and they would endanger the fulfillment of our main objectives, at present and in the long term as well.

On this occasion, too, it is necessary to emphasize the restoration and strengthening of the internal balance of the Hungarian social economy, the avoidance and staving off of market disturbances. Without such constant work, a slowing down, a halting, of the trend of falling into debt to the capitalist countries is inconceivable and unfulfillable. Nor can this be done if we do not rely on the relations between Hungary and the CEMA countries and, within this, as a determining factor, on Hungarian-Soviet relations.

In this process, the effectiveness of relations must be increased, because without that there is no structural transformation, and neither can our long-term interests be guaranteed in either internal economic or foreign economic aspects. Greater state revenues must come about and the balance of support and funds siphoned off must improve already this year, and especially in 1989. [end recording]

[Bankuti] On the topic of problems in cooperation, Jozsef Marjai mentioned that, of this year's exports to the Soviet Union, an allocation amounting to R374 million have not yet been filled in, because the Soviet enterprises have not yet concluded contracts. In our relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, it is a problem that they are not delivering goods laid down in contracts, which would be necessary for continuous production. Beyond the production problems, we thus have a large export surplus, which places a great demand on our material potential.

After the briefing by Jozsef Marjai, the enterprise managers asked permission to speak. They are being heard now and the consultation is still going on.

Grosz Visit to Moscow To Focus on Economics

LD0307013388 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Karoly Grosz, party general secretary, prime minister, is to start his Moscow visit on Monday, as we have already reported. One of the main topics of his discussions there will be the development of bilateral economic and commercial relations in the near future, and their prospects, their possibilities, in other words. Today, by way of gaining ammunition, he invited the leaders of 25 enterprises for which Soviet exports are particularly important.

[Correspondent] It cannot be an aim, Karoly Grosz said in his introduction, for trade between the two countries to diminish. In view of the restricted financial resources, neither can it be upheld that our several million rubles worth of surplus serve the partner country as credit. In our relations, economic efficiency and mutual advantages must come more and more into the forefront in the future, because, as the prime minister said, deals can no longer be concluded today out of sympathy or friendship, but only on the basis of interests. The solution, in the long term as well, is not to be found by reducing Hungarian exports, but in finding lines of usable goods—and moreover, important goods—for ourselves as well, that the Soviet side would be able and willing to deliver. This was also affirmed by Trade Minister Jozsef Marjai. [passage omitted]

Grosz on Moscow, Bucharest Visits

LD0407083288 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 3 Jul 88

[From "The Week" program]

[Text] Karoly Grosz leaves for Moscow tomorrow—let me add that he is traveling not by a special plane, but on a normal Malev [Hungarian airlines] flight. He is going there to meet Gorbachev on a short working visit. The general secretary and prime minister yesterday gave an exclusive interview in the Parliament Building to "The Week."

[Begin recording [Grosz] Good morning.

[Unidentified correspondent] Good morning, Comrade General Secretary. Before your Moscow trip, I would like to ask you what are the most important questions that you would like to raise and discuss with your Soviet colleague?

[Grosz] Well, first and foremost I would like us to hold a consultation on current international affairs. After all, the Hungarian foreign political concept and approach (?assume) a further opening, a further, bolder advance. A consultation in connection with this would be very useful for us.

From another aspect, we have to speak, consult with each other, on bilateral relations as well—in part on economic questions and in part on topical political questions as well. There is what to speak about. The CPSU conference, which has now ended, discussed very many exciting, interesting issues. I feel that these are fully in accord with the topics, the spirit, and the approach of the discussion on these questions by the Hungarian party at its own conference. Thus, an honest, open consultation, exchange of views on this could be very useful for us.

[Correspondent] Recently the mood which, according to many people, might endanger the success of your trip to Bucharest, has strengthened. Is this your perception, too, Comrade Grosz?

[Grosz] No. The fact that this regrettable dispute which has developed around the reduction in the number of Romanian villages, which naturally directly affects the Hungarian-inhabited areas, the Hungarian traditional cultural values there is now going on perhaps at a higher temperature, with greater passion than there should be between two countries which consciously want to develop better bilateral cooperation... [changes thought] But I believe that this is a temporary state of affairs, a temporary moment, which will pass. However, in order for it to pass, it cannot be left to chance; we must talk to each other. We must acquaint ourselves with our Romanian neighbor's views. One cannot draw far-reaching conclusions from newspapers or from statements of a few sentences.

From another aspect, it is our duty to say how we, the Hungarians living on this side of the border, view these endeavors. In my opinion, this debate does not present a barrier to cooperation, that is, to the trip. On the contrary, it makes it obligatory for us to try to have it as soon as possible—naturally after good preparatory work, because there would be no point in discussing superficial and secondary issues. I believe that if we prepare it well, we can take a significant step toward eliminating or lowering this tension.

[Correspondent] Thank you. I wish you good work.

[Grosz] Thank you. [end recording]

Grosz Departs for Official Visit to USSR

LD0407205888 Budapest MTI in English 1558 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Budapest, July 4 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, the general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the Council of Ministers at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union left for a working visit to the Soviet Union on a regular Malev flight on Monday.

He was seen off at the Ferihegy Airport by Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee and Geza Kotai, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the CC.

At the departure Vladlen Puntusz, the temporary charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Budapest was also present.

Grosz Receives Soviet Army Commander

LD0207173488 Budapest MTI in English 1658 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Budapest, July 2 (MTI)—On Saturday Karoly Grosz, HSWP general secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers met in a farewell visit Colonel General Aleksey Demidov, commander of the Soviet Southern Army group temporarily stationed in Hungary. The cordial, comradely talks were attended by Demidov's successsor, Lieutenant General Matvey Burlakov, and Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence. Vladlen Puntus, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Union to Hungary, was also in attendance.

Karpati Leaves for Moscow Defense Meeting

LD0407211288 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Budapest, July 4 (MTI)—Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, is heading the Hungarian military delegation which left for Moscow to participate at the next session of the Council of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty.

Grosz Ready To Accept Bucharest Invitation

LD0207075988 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Karoly Grosz invariably is ready to accept the invitation to Bucharest which he received as prime minister. The head of government spoke to MAGYAR HIRLAP on the bilateral relationship, which has been exacerbated by the planned Romanian settlement-reduction program.

He said that, henceforth, our country does not, either, wish to reexamine the post-World War II borders. At the same time, we consider it to be a political necessity and moral obligation to conduct a direct dialogue on the

differences. However, he added that there is some use in his trip only if it is appropriately prepared by the foreign ministers and the competent Central Committee secretaries.

The Hungarian side has already sent its proposals. At the moment, it is waiting for a reply. Karoly Grosz also stressed that there is no need to make use of any international organization for solving the differences of view; however, it would have an impact running counter to the process of detente if in Central Europe relations between two neighboring countries were to be lastingly strained.

Interviewed on Relations With Romania

LD0207171988 Budapest MTI in English
1645 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Budapest, July 2 (MTI)—Saturday's "MAGYAR HIRLAP" carries a lengthy interview with Karoly Grosz, HSWP general secretary and Hungarian prime minister, on Hungarian-Romanian relations.

He stresses 'our principled standpoint is quite clear and has been expounded on several occasions. We respect the endeavours and the policy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and highly appreciate the results achieved in the development of Romania over the past period. We also repeated many times that we thought the Hungarian national minority living in Romania had to be actively get involved in socialist construction work in Romania. [sentence as received] We also emphasized frequently that we wish to live in peace and friendship with the neighbouring Romania. We said it many times that we are not governed by the idea of border revision, we regard the borders established after the Second World War as a historical fact and do not wish to change them. We asked, however, and not only now, that they should make it possible for the Hungarians living in Romania to maintain ties with their relatives in the Hungarian People's Republic and to enrich their cultural values, and nourish their historical and cultural roots, on which generations have grown up, and retain them for the future so that the normal, balanced norms of two countries belonging to the same political system should be asserted in all this.

'Irrespective of minor or major disturbances, we felt for long that cooperation was advancing in this direction. In recent period, however, all of us were surprised at the renewal of the decade-long idea of eliminating thousands of small settlements.

'In Hungary, like in all democratic countries, citizens have the right to express their conviction and opinion. Of course, it depends on their temperament and disposition how they do this. It is quite natural and a civil right that a great many Hungarian citizens have expressed anxiety. The government did not intend, and will not intend either in the future, to prevent people from expressing their sentiments and opinions. At the same time, if this expression of opinions were not objective, if it excessively dominated the political atmosphere, all this would not help the dialogue but trigger off emotions on the other side that would further aggravate the situation. So the people are entitled to express their opinion, but we must caution all not to draw far-reaching conclusions and adopt the position that the solution of this problem can be promoted by neglecting objectivity, with an inappropriate tone.'

—How do you assess the international reactions to the relationship between the two countries?

I think the international reactions, should they be made by governments, parliaments or cultural organizations, were rather reserved in their tone of the details of an issue try to keep a distance from it. At the same time there have been a number of helpful foreign manifestations governed by the anxiety that the relationship between the two neighbouring countries should not deteriorate for a lasting time as it is not good for the two people, not good for Europe and not good for the international process which accelerated towards detente, dialogue and understanding over the recent period.'

If the relation between two neighbouring countries in central Europe became strained for a longer period of time, it would have an adverse impact on this process. So the anxieties expressed by the international manifestations are justified. [no quote marks as received]

'I think the other socialist countries should not deal with these issues. They can provide the greatest help for settling these affairs if they pursue a consistent policy towards their national minorities, under the Leninist principles. We can mention a lot of positive examples, for instance the minority policy of Czechoslovakia. We see that the Hungarians living in Yugoslavia have been integrated in the social, political and economic life of that country by exercising their rights with full autonomy. The same holds true of the Hungarians living in Carpathian Ukraine of the Soviet Union. I think if these countries pursue their minority policy in this constructive spirit, they provide the greatest help for us in understanding one another here, in central Europe.'

Was the idea raised that the Hungarian People's Republic would turn to an international forum to settle its dispute with Romania?

'Yes, it was, and many proposals were made. Nevertheless, I think the debate should be settled by the two countries, and the contribution of an international organ should not be asked for.'

Do you see now the schedule of settlement?

'You can only draw up a schedule if it is wanted by both sides. I can only say how I conceive my schedule. I do not know whether it complies with the schedule of my partners. I think it is a political necessity and moral

obligation to hold a direct dialogue and discuss these issues personally. I think it is my obligation to accept the invitation to the Socialist Republic of Romania as a prime minister. I think my election to the post of the party's general secretary does not justify to change this. If I am received there as the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, I am prepared to travel there even if it is difficult to say how a visit of this kind could contribute to easing the tension. I am convinced that our talks are indispensable for expounding our position and learning the position of the other side. And, in the long run, we cannot shout over the fence like two little children.'

It would be reasonable in any case if your visit to Romania were prepared appropriately, by talks between the foreign ministers and the CC secretaries. Can you dispense with these preliminary talks?

'If our Romanian partners wish the visit to take place without preparation and this schedule, the danger of returning without appropriate result would increase. The preparations are not aimed at passing through hierarchical stages but at specifying the issues on which it is worth consulting at the highest level. So I would hold it very important for the genuine content of work to hold preliminary foreign ministerial and CC secretarial talks.'

Has a date for these preliminary talks been specified?

'No. We have sent our proposals and are waiting for the answer. As soon as we receive that, we will go immediately. Of course, we have to talk on genuine issues rather than matters of secondary importance, otherwise it is no use paying preparatory visits. I think we require more tranquility for the genuine issues.'

Did the date of your visit to Romania get farther in the wake of the events of the past days?

'As for me, it did not get farther. I cannot tell if it got farther for our partners. My intention has remained unchanged. If, however, there occurs an event which cannot be foreseen today and automatically excludes the possibility of genuine dialogue, it is needless to trouble ourselves. But at present I do not see any reason for changing my original intention of travel to Romania.'

Have you a regular, direct contact with Nicolae Ceausescu?

'There has not been any. This has not become a tradition and a practice. Since I have been working as a prime minister, I did not see any reason for such contact as I had to establish partnership relations with the prime minister, Comrade Dascalescu, rather than with the general secretary of the Romanian party and the president of State Council. Of course, we held regular dialogue with Dascalescu through our ambassadors. This was the way of my invitation as well. Since I have been general secretary, it was inconceivable to deal with this issue, and we did not see any reason for it.'

Beside the disquieting events of the past days, do you see any promising sign?

'I hold it an important statement of Comrade Ceausescu that the the Romanian leadership wants to settle the differences of opinions and strives for cooperation between the two countries. This is the basis on which we can, and are obliged to, make efforts to eliminate our differences of opinions.'

Prague Denies Mediation Between Hungary, Romania

LD0407204788 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Excerpts] Czechoslovak-Hungarian foreign ministerial talks have taken place in Komarno. Our Prague correspondent, Evelin Forro reports:

[Forro] [passage omitted] In recent times, there have often been news items on Hungary in the papers here, not just about the home events such as the personnel changes, the session of the National Assembly, or the restrictions in paper, but all that has happened in the past weeks in Hungarian-Romanian relations.

In today's papers for example, they give in detail the interview given by Karoly Grosz to MAGYAR HIRLAP, in which he mentioned Czechoslovakia as having many positive examples of the realization of nationality policy.

Western radio in recent days has carried the report that Czechoslovakia might mediate between Hungary and Romania. I asked the Prague government spokesman about this, and he unequivocally denied these reports.

Travellers Turned Back at Romanian Border

LD0107123188 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Hungarian citizens are being turned back at the Romanian border in the event of even the slightest problem, such as an irregularity in packaging their belongings. This was stated to MTI by Border Guard Col (Jozsef Cukor).

According to the information he has given, the situation is uncertain and the Hungarian authorities have not received any official information from the Romanian authorities. What is certain is that none of the seven border-crossing posts is closed to Hungarian citizens.

Between midnight and dawn today 2,800 people tried to cross the border by train or car; almost 200 of them had to change their destination without any explanation.

According to information received from Hungarian State Railways, a proportion of non-transit travellers were also not allowed to enter Romania.

Officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs advise that, until the situation is clarified, no one should leave for Romania if at all possible.

Air travel is not affected. Hungarian State Railways do not wish to hold back any trains but the Romanians have informed several travel agencies that organized groups cannot be received for technical reasons.

Government Advises Against Travel to Romania

LD0307223288 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 3 Jul 88

[Text] Budapest, July 3 (MTI)—The Hungarian frontier guards announced that on Saturday 1,253 Hungarian citizens wished to travel to Romania but 83 of them were sent back to Hungary by the Romanian authorities without any grounds. On Sunday, until 15 p.m., all Hungarian tourists could cross the border without any problem.

The Hungarian authorities hold it advisable that only those should leave for Romania whose trip cannot be postponed. They also recommend that those who wish to travel to Bulgaria should approach their destination through Yugoslavia rather than Romania.

Szuros Proposal on Romanian Issue

LD0107104488 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0655 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Speech by Matyas Szuros, chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, at the 1 July National Assembly session in Budapest—live]

[Text] [Unidentified session chairman] Esteemed National Assembly, we are moving on to the third agenda point: the proposal by the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee regarding the issue of settlement regulation which has been decided upon in the Romanian Socialist People's Republic. The proposal is presented by Dr Matyas Szuros, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. He now has permission to speak.

[Szuros] Esteemed National Assembly, my dear fellow deputies: During the past days, disturbing twists and unusual events have taken place in Hungarian-Romanian relations and contacts, in the relationship between two countries belonging to the same alliance and living as neighbors. A great responsibility falls on the National Assembly in this situation. It must take a wise and cautious stance. What is more, there is a need for responsible, sober behavior among the Hungarian electorate and all our fellow patriots, keeping in mind the country's national and international interests. Passions must not be given free rein. At the same time, it is understandable that these past days several of my fellow deputies quoted the words of Istvan Szechenyi according to which remaining silent when there is a need to speak is as great a mistake as speaking when silence should be kept.

In the past days and weeks, the Hungarian party and state leadership, and the homeland's public were increasingly often forced to deal with the effects of the Romanian policy's measures, which touch us, as well. Thus, the most recent steps, outlawing the use of non-Romanian personal and place names, and particularly starting the implementation of the so-called settlement regulation plan, have caused widespread protest, both in Hungary and abroad.

The Romanian policy aimed at the forceful assimilation of the nationalities, including 2 million Hungarians, is forcing an increasingly large number of people to leave that country. The parliaments of various countries, as well as parties, social organizations, religious leaders, and public figures all have raised their voices in protest against these steps by the Romanian leadership. Romania's behavior in obstructing progress on human rights issues also endangers the successful completion of the Vienna follow-up conference. Hungarian public opinion continuously has expressed its growing anxiety, its antipathies.

There also have been numerous spontaneous initiatives attesting to the great sense of responsibility toward those Hungarians living beyond our borders, the entire Hungarian nation. They have demonstrated that our people understand precisely the danger of the inflammable political material latent in the issue. However, our people cannot renounce the rightful safeguarding of their self-esteem, their interests.

In the course of all this, there has been no event, even in the Budapest demonstration that took place 29 June with the participation of some 25,000-30,000 people, that conflicted with the legal order of the Hungarian People's Republic, or violated Romanian national sovereignty. I wish to stress emphatically that the protest of the Hungarian population is not directed against the Romanian people. Precisely to the contrary, it expresses the concern and indignation felt because of these measures, which also afflict the Romanians.

Every responsibly thinking Hungarian citizen is aware that the present-day foundations for our joint future can be laid only by understanding, friendship, and collaboration among our peoples, who are dependent on one another. Our principled policy invariably is directed at normalizing and developing our relations, using all means at our disposal. Our endeavor is well reflected in the proposals submitted at the highest-level meeting in 1977, and since. Most recently, we handed concrete proposals to the Romanian side in June 1987. Our initiatives always have been in harmony with the generally accepted norms of international law, the universal declaration of human rights, the Helsinki Final Act, the

Hungarian-Romanian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, and other agreements signed by the governments of the two countries.

As for the party and the government, we have voiced time and again, and in the press, our readiness to be constructive partners of these problems. We also discussed the essence of our position in the statement published on the exchange of letters between the two parties in May and June. We reaffirmed that satisfying the rightful demands of Hungarians living in the Romanian Socialist Republic is primarily Romania's responsibility and task.

For us, however, the development of the fate of the Hungarians, the preservation of their identity [onazonossaganak megorzese], the protection of their mother tongue, the realization of their individual and collective rights, their active participation in cooperation with our homeland, and the undisturbed cultivation of their human links, continue to be important issues.

It is not our fault that we have not been able to advance our relations and that, unfortunately, the situation continues to deteriorate. The Romanian side has rejected our proposals, or has not even answered them. For its part, it has not come up with similar initiatives. Its propaganda in the country and in the world at large is trying to fan anti-Hungarian sentiments; it regularly slanders [ragalmazza] the policies of the Hungarian party and state and their leaders, and spreads allegations that offend the rightful self-esteem of our people. Their message and statements contain unacceptable demands and even threats, trying to have the Romanian position accepted as the exclusive basis for negotiations.

In the case of countries to the same system of alliance, it is a particularly serious matter that the Romanian Government, which even up to now has restricted the lawful activities of our foreign representations, has called upon us to close our consulate in Kolozsvar [Hungarian named for the Romanian city of Cluj Napoca], and has expelled its director and staff from Romanian territory. I note, only in parentheses and as a matter of information, that the return of the consulate staff and property had taken place by 1600 on 30 June.

In the future, we will have to show unchanged determination to protect our interests, as well as a constructive attitude in the joint working out of solutions to these problems. In this spirit, we continue to be ready to hold the meetings between our foreign ministers and the secretaries of the two parties' Central Committees, and to engage in appropriate preparations for discussions between the prime ministers, which were decided on jointly in the spring.

All this would well serve the development, make indispensable the conditions for an exchange of views at the highest level. Naturally, we also are open to discussion of every constructive Romanian proposal. The well-founded nature of Hungarian foreign policy endeavors also is demonstrated by the international response to these Romanian measures.

Esteemed National Assembly: In recent weeks and days, several of our fellow deputies have turned to the National Assembly president with the recommendation that our legislative body should adopt a stance regarding the injurious, anti-humanitarian measures of the Romanian leadership, and particularly with regard to its regional settlement plan. The Foreign Affairs Committee has dealt with the situation that has developed, and after responsible evaluation, it has come to the conclusion that the National Assembly, which embodies the sovereignty of the Hungarian people, should deal with this question and lay down its position in the form of a document.

The Foreign Affairs Committee has prepared a draft resolution to be submitted to the National Assembly. It might be appropriate to make a few small corrections; these, however, would not alter its content. I ask you to debate the proposal, adopt it, and decide that it should be officially forwarded to the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Assembly Adopts Stance on Romanian Problem

LD0107113688 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] [Announcer] The National Assembly has adopted, with one abstention, its stance on Romania's Settlement Regulation Program. In other words, the National Assembly shares the anxiety of the public. However, let me ask my colleague, Zsolt Bocskai, to quote from the stance.

[Bocskai] The enforced change of residence concommittant with the modernization and reorganization of the settlement development of this kind, the resettlement, and the total policy limiting the nationalities offends the basic human, national, and nationality rights. It contradicts the spirit of humanism and the ideas of socialism. Guarding the values of universal culture and protecting human rights are the cause of all mankind. In several international documents, including the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Helsinki Final Act, Romania, too, has undertaken at the highest level the moral, political, and international legal obligations to respect human rights.

The Hungarian National Assembly expresses the hope that the Romanian Government will revise its concepts and plans in this regard, and forego their implementation. By doing so, it would remove a significant obstacle in the path of rapprochement between the Hungarian and Romanian peoples, and the deepening of their friendship and internationalist cooperation. This is the common interest and aim of our two countries.

The Hungarian National Assembly calls on the Romanian Grand National Assembly to make every effort to assure the settlement of these serious problems in the spirit of the observation of human rights. Hungary remains ready for substantive cooperation.

MTI Reports Stance

LD0107123288 Budapest MTI in English 1103 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Budapest, July 1 (MTI)—The summer session of the National Assembly continued on Friday. Present at the chamber were Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, several members of the Political Committee of the HSWP, secretaries of the Central Committee, and members of the Presidential Council and the government. The diplomatic corps were also represented. Among the invited guests the speaker Istvan Stadinger greeted the British MP Ralph Howel, who is visiting Hungary at the head of a parliamentary delegation.

According to the adopted agenda, first Frigyes Berecz, minister of industry, answered the proposals and questions of deputies discussed in the debate on industrial restructuring.

Following the answers of the minister, with five votes against and 4 abstentions, the deputies approved the report on the tasks of industrial restructuring.

Then, as the second point on the agenda, Matyas Szuros, president of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the parliament, forwarded the draft statement of position of the Foreign Affairs Commission on the resettlement plans envisaged in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Following the forwarding of the president of the Foreign Affairs Commission three deputies made speeches in reply, and the legislative body, with one abstention, approved the statement of position of the parliament on the Romanian "settlement development programme".

The document states that the parliament shares the justified anxiety of public opinion. The Romanian villages are bearers of priceless historical and cultural treasure. They are an integrated part of the common intellectual heritage of Europe and the whole humankind. The destruction of these values while referring to "socialist development" means irrevocable loss not only for the people. The reorganization and 'modernization' of the structure of settlement in such a scale and the forced movements in its wake infringes upon basic human, minority and national rights and is against the spirit of socialism.

The Hungarian National Assembly expresses the hope that the Romanian Government would revise the related plans and not implement them. The Hungarian parliament calls on the Romanian Grand National Assembly that in the interest of respecting human rights it do everything in its power to settle the severe problems in a manner that would not give cause for concern. Hungary continues to be ready for genuine cooperation.

MSZMP's Szuros Comments on Romanian Affair

LD0107195288 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Interview with Matyas Szuros, chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, by reporter Attila Balint, in Budapest on 1 July—recorded]

[Text] [Balint] I would describe your words [at the National Assembly session] as sober, but resolute words. In the final analysis, I believe that it is understandable that you are in a difficult situation as a diplomat, and as a Hungarian. How do you (?view) these two things together?

[Szuros] I think that such events, alongisde other factors, are connected with the stages of development of our socialist society, and with certain deformations which have slipped into the construction of socialism.

What has now taken shape between Hungary and Romania, as a consequence of disquieting phenomena, is unusual in the relationship between two allied countries, or between two countries in an alliance system. There is a need for resoluteness, for circumspection, for levelheadedness. At the same time, without doubt we have to seek various methods of solution.

[Balint] The Hungarian National Assembly in the end took a stand in connection with the Romanian regional settlement program. In this standpoint, as is practice in international law, there is reference to various international obligations, to which the attention of the partner is drawn. The partner of the Hungarian National Assembly in the Romanian system of political organization is the Romanian Grand National Assembly, to which this standpoint will also be sent. Are you waiting for a reply?

[Szuros] In the past days, parliaments, institutions, churches, public figures, social organizations, and public opinion have spontaneously raised their voice against the so-called Romanian regional settlement. In this process [word indistinct] it is unavoidable that the National Assembly, as the organ, the embodiment of people's sovereignty, also should express its standpoint in connection with this. And in this spirit, it turns to the Romanian Grand National Assembly with an appeal, that it should make efforts to prevent the implementation of these plans in the interest of the settling and development of Hungarian-Romanian relations.

We hope that this greatly respected body will react appropriately and deal with our appeal, even if it does not deign to reply to it.

[Balint] Hungary invariably is ready for substantive cooperation [word indistinct] this standpoint.

[Szuros] Yes, Hungary is invariably ready for cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Romania and these days I have often heard people asking: How could a situation take shape in which Hungary's international relations throughout the most varied regions of the world develop very well, and our relations with one of our immediate neighbors and allies, Romania, have sunk to such a low point? We think and believe that this situation does not depend on us. In the future, too, we shall make efforts to restore the good-neighborly relationship, to settle the unresolved issues.

[Balint] Among your fellow-deputies, as well, I have heard a good number of people ask: Why do we not turn to international organizations with the problems?

[Szuros] We have continuously emphasized that the issue here is the problem, dispute between two neighboring socialist countries, and we would not like to complicate the situation further by making use of outsiders in this dispute, international organizations, to use a diplomatic expression—a third party. Therefore, we do not want to internationalize the disputed issues existing between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania, or to direct their solution to such a level. We think that the possibility exists for us to shape again a more normal atmosphere between the two neighboring countries, in the framework of the outlined meetings.

For more than 1,000 years we have coexisted here with the Romanian people, whose history and achievements we respect, and we are endeavoring for this neighbourly coexistence, this cooperation, to have a big future.

National Assembly Statement on Romanian Program

LD0107173588 Budapest MTI in English 1634 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Budapest, July 1 (MTI)—Following the speech of Matyas Szuros [at the 1 July National Assembly session] three deputies asked for the floor which was followed by a voting—with one abstention—in favour of the statement as below:

The Statement of the Hungarian Parliament on the Romanian Settlement Re-structuring Program [subhead]

Early this March the start of the 'large-scale' settlement re-structuring programme which lasts until the end of the century was officially announced in the Socialist Republic of Romania. In the programme the modernization of the Romanian settlement structure, the wiping out of the differences between cities and villages and increase of the crop land acreage was declared as aim. According to the final plans the number of villages is to be reduced from the present 13 thousand to 5 thousand.

This programme evokes in the population of Hungary great concern and disquiet, and international indignation and protests. The parliaments of different countries, different parties, social organizations, churches and public personalities have raised their voice. On the Hungarian side there has been diplomatic steps and widespread protests.

The parliament shares the justified concern of the public. The Romanian villages are invaluable carriers of historical and cultural treasure and form an inalienable part and parcel of the material and spiritual heritage of Europe and the mankind. The annihilation of the values sentenced to demolition claiming 'socialist development' would mean an irreparable loss not only for the Hungarian, German and other nationalities but also for the Romanian people. The implementation of the plan would mean for the Romanian nationalities the destruction of their material and spiritual cradle, the dispersal of their communities, human tragedies, and finally forced and accelerated assimilation. The start of the settlement re-structuring plan would place a new burden on Hungarian-Romanian relations.

The forced move, re-settlements, on aggregate the policy of restrictions on the national minorities with such type of settlement re-structuring, with 'modernization' violates basic human and national rights and is against the spirit of humanity and the socialism.

The protection of the human rights and the preservation of the values of the universal cultural heritage is the cause of mankind. In respect of these rights Romania took the highest level moral, political and legal obligations in several international documents—such as the United Nation's 'International Document of the Civil and Political Rights' and in the Helsinki Final Document.

The parliament of the Hungarian People's Republic expresses the hope that the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania revises these plans and abandons their implementation. This would remove a tremendous obstacle in the way to the rapproachment of the Hungarian and Romanian people, the deepening of their friendship and the internationalist cooperation of the two countries. This is the common interest and aim of our countries. The Hungarian Parliament calls the Romanian Great National Assembly to make all efforts in the spirit of respecting human rights for the acceptable settlement of these grave problems. Hungary remains ready for worthwhile cooperation.

Press Quotes Romania's Ceausescu on Relations

AU0107122888 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Jun 88 p 9

[Report unattributed to "press agency reports": "Nicolae Ceausescu on Romanian-Hungarian Relations"]

[Excerpt] On 29 June, the Romanian press published the speech made by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu at the RCP Central Committee meeting held on 28

June, in which, among other things, he also spoke in detail about Hungarian-Romanian relations.

Ceausescu mentioned the exchange of letters between the MSZMP and RCP leadership and declared that, following the exchange of messages, "there have been new chauvinistic, nationalist, and anti-Romanian and anti-Socialist manifestations in Hungary," and another demonstration was organized on 27 June "with the support of the official party and state organs in Hungary."

According to Nicolae Ceausescu, "in order to divert the attention of the people from the problems in need of solution, some nationalist and chauvinistic circles have resorted to practices that even the Horthyists would not have dared to engage in."

The speaker justified the questioning of some speakers of whether the conditions for the functioning of the Romanian Embassy in Budapest exist at all, and added that this issue would be closely examined in the future.

Ceausescu also spoke at a meeting of the National Council of the Romanian Socialist Democracy and Unity Front held on 28 June. Referring to the demonstration held in front of the Romanian embassy in Budapest on 27 June, he said: "It is difficult to understand the way the organizers of this demonstration think. It seems that the lack of a firm condemnation of the Horthy policy, and even the appreciation of this policy by certain circles in Hungary, provide encouragement for all those who hate the great achievements of the Romanian people and Romania's programs of socialist development."

Nicolae Ceausescu then mentioned a declaration of an unnamed Hungarian parliamentary committee. According to Ceausescu, this declaration also contained the following: "It is Hungary's responsibility to care for the Hungarian nationals residing in other countries and direct their actions...."

Ceausescu declared that such a concept is in contradiction with the norms of international law, and added: "It seems that there are people who want to go beyond every harmful act that has ever occurred in the history of the world...."

After all this, Nicolae Ceausescu declared that "the RCP is ready to fully contribute to the principled solution of problems affecting Romanian-Hungarian relations."

On 29 June, the Romanian Grand National Assembly—with the participation of Nicolae Ceausescu—unanimously adopted three laws: on increasing workers' wages, increasing pensions and allowances for the disabled, and on the legal status of enterprises.

The increase in workers' wages will be carried out gradually between August 1988 and August 1989. As a result of this increase in wages and salaries, workers' income will increase by 5.8 billion lei this year, and by 24.4 billion lei by 1989. In accordance with the law, the minimum monthly wage cannot be lower than 2,000 lei. The increase in pensions will also be carried out gradually and it will also begin in August. Some 1.5 million pensioners will receive an increase of 8-25 percent in their pensions.

As reported by the Romanian press agency AGERPRES on 28 June, the Council of Romanian Working People of German Nationality held a plenary meeting on 27 June. The report informs that the report submitted to the meeting and the plenum "condemned with indignation any interference in the peaceful life of the Romanian people, and the attempts of certain foreign reactionary circles to question the achievements of the Romanian people and distort its history." The council also condemned those who emigrated from Romania or try to do so. [passage omitted]

Hungarian-Romanian Exchange of Letters Viewed

AU0107142388 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Jun 88 p 3

[Article by Tibor Franka: "The Background of the Hungarian-Romanian Exchange of Letters—Things We Protest"]

[Text] The dailies of 22 June reported it, and the exchange of letters between the Hungarian and Romanian parties was also discussed at the MSZMP Central Committee session on 23 June. This method of contact is an unusual form of cooperation between the parties of two socialist countries. This form is used in diplomacy generally when other means of dialogue do not produce the desired results. The dailies also report that the first letter was not sent by Hungary, because we have been calling for genuine talks for a long time, talks during which we could jointly solve the controversial issues by taking into consideration each other's interests. However, our proposals that were accepted by both sides could not be implemented. As for the reason for this, our high-level informant, who is competent in this issue, said that this is not the fault of the Hungarian policy.

As is well known, a 21-point memorandum for the record was prepared at the high-level meeting held in Debrecen and Nagyvarad [Oradea] in 1977, but the implementation of its provisions got stuck on the way. We again called the Romanian side's attention to this at the meeting of Central Committee secretaries in June 1987. Answering our questions, competent officials said that, in these 21 points, we called for a strengthening of our economic relations, the promotion of tourism, and the solution of problems that hinder these relations. We found it necessary to improve the quality and quantity of our cultural relations, increase the exchange of books and publications, and modernize and develop our joint

publication of books. We also proposed the participation of the two countries' academies of science in joint research programs, improvement in the level of information, settling the cooperation between the two countries' radio and television authorities in the form of an agreement, and the opening of a Hungarian and a Romanian cultural center in each other's country. We also proposed to work out cooperation in environmental protection, to improve the traffic between the two countries, and to introduce the direct-dialing telephone system between the two countries. We have made repeated proposals to modernize the agreement on legal assistance and to work out an agreement on the mutual recognition of secondary school and university diplomas.

The Romanian side promised to study the Hungarian proposals. Their answer, however, contained only two economic demands. At the same time, they continued their unfounded attacks, and their new measures—banning the use of Hungarian settlement names in Hungarian publications appearing in Romania and announcing the "settlement reorganization" plan—seriously harmed the conditions and future prospects of Hungarian and other national minorities in Romania. These were the events that led to the aforementioned exchange of letters.

In spite of all this, we continue to hold that we must negotiate and cooperate—the competent authorities pointed out—because, even if we argue with each other, our nations have been living and are still living together in this area. Karoly Grosz' planned visit to Romania also reflects this position. The other side rejects our approach by claiming that everything we are protesting is Romania's internal affair.

It is indeed the task and responsibility of the state to guarantee the individual and collective rights of national minorities who are its citizens and to guarantee that these national minorities are able to foster their relations with their mother nation. Naturally, it is impossible to create conditions for the implementation of these rights from outside. These conditions depend primarily on the given state's democratic order and its level of democracy, and an example of this was given precisely by Romania following World War II when the government led by Petru Groza formulated these rights in the framework of laws. By signing the document stipulating the unity of civil and political rights in 1961, and by ratifying the Helsinki Final Act in 1975, Romania took upon itself international obligations, and therefore, the things that we have been protesting are not only an internal affair. Our area is particularly sensitive to the way we deal with the national and national minority issues. Depriving national minorities of their rights would inevitably reduce the confidence between the countries involved and could poison the political atmosphere in the entire region.

In recent weeks, various Hungarian and foreign political forces, organizations, and movements have condemned the implementation of the Romanian program aimed at "modernizing" the country's settlement structure. With the slogan of modernization and of gaining some 2,000 square kilometers of agricultural land, this program intends to destroy about 8,000 villages in the process. The majority of these villages are inhabited by national minorities—Hungarians and Germans.

Destruction of the material remains of the past is an irreplaceable loss, because we are not talking here only about Hungarian, German, and Romanian values, but also about the mutilation of European culture. However, the scattering of inhabitants, destruction of village communities, and the elimination of national minority communities are even more serious consequences. In the final analysis, this plan aims to accelerate the assimilation of national minorities, a forced process that has been under way all the time.

The Romanian settlement reorganization plans met with strong opposition from domestic and international public opinion. It is worth mentioning here, too, that we protest the violation of rights, and we call for a situation in which everyone can prosper as a human being in his own homeland. Therefore, we condemn any provocation or manifestation that harms the national self-esteem of other nations and nationalities. However, it would hardly be surprising if sessions of the organizations of national minorities in Romania were held in the near future, sessions in which, based on a thoroughly prepared scenario, the speakers "consciously" condemn our alleged interference in Romanian internal affairs.

In conclusion, the competent authority who analyzed Hungarian-Romanian relations pointed out the following:

"The Hungarian public opinion is naturally concerned about the news coming out of Romania; the aforementioned social protests reflect this concern. However, one should stress here that it is in the elementary interest of our country, of our nation, and of Hungarians everywhere to express this concern under circumstances worthy of our self-esteem. In other words, our feelings should not be characterized by passion and subsequent actions. Many countries in the world are following our protests with attention and compassion. It is in our basic interest to preserve this sympathy.

"It has always been, and remains a most special task of the Hungarian foreign policy to follow with attention and help the development of Hungarians living beyond our borders and to make the international public opinion aware of the importance of democratically dealing with the national minorities and of preserving their identity. I would like to mention the fact that at the CSCE follow up conference in Vienna, we are actively contributing with initiatives to making decisions in accordance with our interests and with the international law and order, and to reaching a substantial final document."

Grosz Discusses Economy, CEMA With Leaders

LD0207221088 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Correspondent Tibor Bankuti report]

[Text] [Bankuti] In Parliament House, Karoly Grosz, prime minister and party general secretary, today held a discussion with the leaders of 25 enterprises which have the greatest interest in Hungarian-Soviet economic and technical cooperation. All of those present expressed their opinions, problems, proposals and ideas, in order to assist Karoly Grosz's forthcoming discussions with Mikhail Gorbachev—these will take place on Tuesday, in Moscow—and to help Jozsef Arjai, who heads the Hungarian delegation at the next CEMA session in Prague. Thus, therefore, the consultation, planned to take 3 hours, lasted over 6 hours. It would take quite a long time to quote the opinions that were expressed, and you think they are too local, too detailed. I think the listeners are most interested in what Karoly Grosz had to say. I will quote a brief portion which relates to the situation in Hungary.

[Begin Grosz recording] After last night's parliament session we drew the practical conclusion that the 1989-90 plan will have to be other than what we had so far imagined. It will have to be a plan that contains more decisive, strongly marked, changes. Parliament clearly demands this of us. It demands that we be more decisive. At the same time it seems to me that those who spoke in the debate have not thought out sufficiently soberly the sociopolitical—what is more, I will go even further—the economic consequences of this. Therefore, if the administration wants to satisfy this parliament spirit, then this will have very grave economic and, I dare to say it, political consequences. Despite this, the government's job is to adapt to the demands of parliament. It is not probable that this will significantly slow down the work of planning. But all the world will have to reckon with the fact that the demand which has been formulated will have harsh, very harsh, social, political, and economic political consequences. However, an administration cannot go along the road of there being general understanding and the formulation of a system of rigorous demands on the one hand, and the nonacceptance of the burdens of implementation on the other.

Therefore the 13 July Central Committee session will have the number one task of giving a response to this, and to outline the main contours. And only then can the system of regulators be built on this. Otherwise it would be putting the cart before the horse. Therefore, this technical sequence has to be observed. Naturally, work will afterwards have to be speeded up, so that the enterprises get more time. But we can see from the 3 days just ended that our original concept—which was still formulated in the spirit of the government program of September last year, and in which we planned a more steady movement, a slightly protracted movement—does not stand on its feet politically. This has to be seen realistically. [end recording]

[Bankuti] In his closing speech, Karoly Grosz evaluated the work of the Soviet Party Conference that has just ended, and he also said a few words about CEMA's economic relations. I quote once again:

[Begin Grosz recording] For us, also when measured on the historical scale, cooperation with the socialist world market, and within that with the Soviet Union, is not just a political necessity. What is more, we can now say that it is not first and foremost a political necessity, but the condition of our economic existence. Only one guiding principle can operate here: mutual interest. On the Hungarian side, naturally, that is the national interest, which is built on nothing other than effectiveness.

This economic belt is undergoing transformation; our approach is also undergoing transformation; and there is no synchronization with regard either to the rate or content of the transformation. It contains many symetries, which, measured on the historical scale, will no doubt be harmonized in a relatively short time. But we have to live today and we have to see to the problems of tomorrow. Therefore, in the meantime we have to resolve these contradictions. The way to do this is more than likely not through compromise. I do not want to get bogged down in examples. Let us take the quota. This is a particular planning structure and practice which cannot be qualified on its own, but which can be fitted into the whole system of economic means that has evolved within the socialist world market during the past 40 years. Today we can see that this will not be the way of the future. But until we attain this, we have to live through the days and the years, and we have to work on this.

It is absolutely certain our decision will not affect the way the ruble-dollar exchange will develop. I am convinced that our role in this will not be a determining one in the near future.

The search for compromise exists on several planes. Even when measured on the economic scale there is the adaptation of a world power to the world economic processes; on the other side, a small country has to adapt to the economic structure change of a big power. It is absolutely certain that it will not be the other way round. I cannot even imagine that the processes there will develop in accordance with our intentions and practices. It is we who will have to adapt.

And it may be our historic favor—I consider it to be historic good luck—that we are in a situation where we have to test ourselves on the fields of two world markets, have to adapt to the two divergent systems of demands, and have to find our place in the two divergent mechanisms.

In my view the Hungarian economy would have become bankrupt a long time ago if it had not acquired, during the past decades, such a large stock of experiences about the capitalist market, so much work culture, commercial culture and intellectual capital. At the same time, we still have things to learn in this field. And I also believe that all this could not have replaced all the advantages which lay in cooperation with the socialist world economy and the Soviet Union in the past decades.

While on the one hand a flood of complaints about exchange rates and prices finds its way onto the community's table, on the other hand these prices contain enormous advantages, and they also contain possibilities for us. It follows from this that, in my view, the restructuring will be a long process. It is quite certain that this will be a trend of a shift toward a unified world economic process. And this will demand from us the resolving of very many partial issues.

We, the leadership, have no doubt that the way is not for us to withdraw from the CEMA. I put this in quotation marks now, because we would not have the means to do that anyway, for objective reasons, not from some kind of political consideration. But the way is to transform CEMA into a big socialist market which functions in a modern way, which is effective and unified, and in which the function of planning remains, although in a form that differs from quite another practice of plan-direction. At the same time, nevertheless, real values will change hands, where a real socialist market will qualify products, will qualify deadlines, will qualify quality, discipline, performance, and so on and so forth.

I am convinced that the 19th party conference which has just taken place, which ended yesterday, is of extraordinary significance from the point of view of the international renewal of socialism and of the Hungarian reform endeavors. We all know that not only in this country, but also in the whole world, there was extemely great interest in it. I think that it was a stage in this process of transformation which gives an answer to an extremely important question of principle—that this is not an undertaking on the path of the renewal of socialism, but it is a reform endeavor which brings into being and which can create a new quality of socialism.

I am convinced that the mentality which characterized the entire consultation, is of historic significance also from the viewpoint of democratism. Today in the Soviet Union, not only the leadership, but virtually the widest masses of people want democracy to strengthen, both in domestic policy and in international relations. This process, which is of historic significance also from the viewpoint of socialist renewal, opens up new possibilities for the Hungarian economy and for Hungarian society as well.

No doubt the comrades have studied this and noted that the process taking place in the Soviet Union is, from many viewpoints, identical to what is happening in Hungary. From many viewpoints it is richer than that. In the Soviet Union, perhaps having learned also from international experiences, two things are taking place at the same time: The modernization of the system of political institutions, and the intention to modernize it, can be seen unequivocally both in the speeches and the debate, as well as the modernization of the system of economic direction.

If those who are present here objectively think through and read through what has happened there, they can see that the Soviet economy, from a certain point of view, started to ponder on the development of a modern model considerably later, and they have gone further than us in a relatively shorter time. This is, of course, disproportionate; that is to say, it did not develop harmonically. But the courage, this spiritual courage, which can be seen in the field of the renewal of both the political and the economic processes, this is extremely important and worthy of respect, also when looked at with Hungarian eyes.

I think that particularly noteworthy are the ideas about which we have been speaking a great deal for years, but have done little about in this field—such as, for example, the thing which was given such great emphasis at the party conference, that is, the modernization of the system of controls, behind which I see the expression of a social model that lives and manages in a more disciplined manner. In other words, everyone should create and act independently, on the basis of his belief and responsibility; everyone should give an account of his action. On the one hand, everyone has duties, and on the other hand, the communities and society have the right to call an individual, a leader, to account for what he does, how he acts. [end recording]

Grosz Addresses Press on Various Issues

LD0407140788 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0430 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the party Central Committee and premier, held a meeting on Saturday, that is, before his visit to Moscow today, with the managers of the enterprises most involved in Hungarian-Soviet economic and technical cooperation. The meeting was followed by interviews. The title of the interview in MAGYAR HIRLAP is "Full Convertibility Inside CEMA." This refers to a qualitative improvement in the mutual payments system between the member states. Karoly Grosz said in the course of the interview: We must insist on the realization of our interests, on the fulfillment of modern and technologically advanced requirements.

In the interview which he gave to NEPSZABADSAG, Karoly Grosz also dealt with other topics. He evaluated the debates at the Soviet party conference and the events of the summer session of the National Assembly. According to Karoly Grosz, it seems as if the members of the National Assembly have not decided even among

themselves whether in the future they wish to develop into a governing parliament. Nor have the mechanism of collective opinion-forming, capable of expressing the views of the various groups, developed as yet.

Last year we developed a program for gradual advance, the premier said. It could be said that this is insufficient for stabilization and resurgence. However, if this diagnosis is made, then we also have to be clear about the fact that the more radical solution urged by the deputies will be a very painful operation.

Replying to another question, Karoly Grosz said that despite the Romanian reaction to the Budapest protest, it is still his position that, to quote him, we should go there and negotiate.

Returning to the painful operation mentioned by Karoly Grosz, one might say that one aspect of this is that the price of cigarettes and beer is going up as from today. Under the communique announcing this, MAGYAR NEMZET publishes a little commentary saying that it is difficult to understand why the shoppers can only find out the new prices in the shops. Well, the answer can be found in NEPSZABADSAG, in the statement given by Bela Szikszay, chairman of the National Prices Office. The prices office and the ministry raised the tax on cigarettes and beer and allowed the enterprises selling these items to raise the prices to recoup the extra tax.

Interview With Premier Grosz

LD0107203888 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Interview with Hungarian Premier Karoly Grosz by unidentified reporter, in the National Assembly building in Budapest on 1 July—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] The summer session of the National Assembly has concluded an extremely tightly packed program. We journalists, up in the gallery, felt that a very heated, and sometimes confused, debate was taking place during the discussion of personnel issues. Interesting views clashed on the topic of last year's budget and of the transformation of the industrial structure. And we heard very serious, at times painful, voices about Hungarian-Romanian relations following the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee. How do you, who listened to the proceedings of the 2 and ½ days, assess the mood of this parliamentary session?

[Grosz] It is natural that the session was so extremely lively and multicolored. We live in a political situation where our international and domestic political relations, our domestic political circumstances, are such that every citizen, and naturally every National Assembly deputy, has an opinion, has ideas, has proposals. And I am very happy about this. This is a very good thing. This strengthens the role of parliament and its public nature; it influences society's thinking and conduct. So I am very pleased, and I consider the session to have been very successful.

With regard to the multicolored—or slightly confused—manner of approach that has evolved around the personnel issues, it did not concern the content or the meaning of the personnel issues, but the method, the technique, of procedure. What, after all, was the debate about? It was about whether there should or should not be multiple nominations. Well, there could be multiple nominations and there could be single nominations. There is quite a vogue these days for multiple nominations. Well, I suppose this was also perceptible here.

They [not further identified] said that the preparations had not been sufficiently careful. I cannot accept this, naturally, all the more because the Politburo members and my leading colleagues from the Council of Ministers visited every country and exchanged views with the groups of deputies about the Central Committee's proposal, even before the stance of the [Patriotic] People's Front. If we had found that there was great opposition to any particular personnel recommendation, no matter which, then we would have changed our standpoint, taken it off the agenda, not made the proposal. But since there were doubts, question marks, anxieties—which is logical, justified, and natural—but support in general for the concept, for that reason we brought it here. And as the result of the vote proves, it was correct because every candidate obtained parliament's support.

We shall have to get used to the fact that those times are gone when a candidate received 99.8 percent of the vote. For a speaker of parliament to be accepted by 63 percent, that is a splendid result; it is a very good thing. I would just ask you to recall that this also exists in the party movement. The first secretary of the Budapest party committee was elected with 56-57 percent. And I believe that it is this which really expresses the joint concern, and also the intention that the best, the most suitable, people should get in.

On the proposal of the deputies, parliament also debated the draft standpoint in which the Hungarian National Assembly appeals to the Romanian Grand National Assembly on account of this regrettable occurrence which now preoccupies all of us. We feel that in this debate passionate elements also secured a rather big role, which is humanly understandable. The political intention and endeavor is that calmly, soberly, objectively, we should discuss with our Romanian friends, with the leaders of the fraternal Romanian Socialist Republic ,how and in what way a solution could be found to this extraordinarily painful situation. We do not want to aggravate relations; on the contrary, we would like to work together to enable these two peoples, and naturally also the Hungarian nationality living there, to work on the realization—in the case of those who live there—of

the program of Romanian socialism; and for the Hungarians to work on our developmental objectives formulated on the basis of the Hungarian party's program. I believe that these are passing, momentary tensions—elements of mood which will not have a lasting influence on our cooperation over the past decades, which have otherwise developed in a good direction.

[Reporter] the summer session has ended and the summer is coming. will the chairman of the government and the party general scretary have a summer this year?

[Grosz] Well, there will be no rest. If events permit, perhaps I shall be able to go fishing somewhere at the end of August or the beginning of September, but otherwise the political calendar is very full. Very many events are expected.

We must review the economic experiences of the first 6 months of 1988, and we must begin the preparation of the 1989 people's economic plan. We must prepare a plan which, in fact, covers more than'89, but rather designates the direction of economic development for'89-'90.

This demands very great intellectual effort and it also requires time, not only because much calculation is necessary but because various interests must be coordinated. Parliament, when debating both points of the agenda - the budget and the program for transforming the industrial structure—formulated a very rigorous demand on the government that it should be more resolute, it should be bolder; somone said that it should not sweep problems under the carpet any more. Now, if we take this seriously—it means that we must plan for an entirely different structure for'89 and'90, compared with what we thought previously.

This debate, after all, had the character of a message for the government. What the people formulated was in clear sentences, which can be followed. So we have to take this into account when planning. For the past day or two I have done nothing but chat with my colleagues about how we can word these requirements in the plan.

Apart from this, we also have to decide on a series of issues which will serve the further development of political reform. You know, the party conference assigned very many tasks. The Central Committee adopted its work program, and this now must be implemented. The working committes are starting their work, and this must be organized and coordinated. Apart from this, there are the many aspects of legislative work. I have looked over things in this context and the preparatory work for 13-15 long-winded laws of, I could say epoch-making significance, must be launched simultaneously. Alongside this, we must further the concept of economic reform and the working out of its details. And all this is only the domestic political program.

The international program is no small matter, either. I shall travel to the Soviet Union shortly. The visit to the United States—as I have announced—is being prepared. And other than that, there are many other events in which it is necessary to participate, and we go with pleasure, with good feelings, even if these programs demand time, because on the one hand, they enable us to shape and improve the international conditions for Hungary's internal development. on the other hand they give an opportunity and possibility for us to acquaint the world with the tasks on which we are working, the feelings about which were unequivocally palpable at the parliamentary session.

[Reporter] Thank you for your statement. I wish you much strength and much success for your busy program, and have a good rest for that one week.

[Grosz] Thank you, I will.

Assembly Session Ends; Commission Chairman Named
LD0107163988 Budapest MTI in English
1442 GMT 01 Jul 88

[Text] Budapest, July 1 (MTI)—After the approval of the statement 6 MPs submitted interpellations and four MPs asked questions to the competent minister and the chairmen of the committees. Following the responses the parliament asked the government to give account at the next, autumn session on the plans related to the reform of the system of political institutions, the ranking of the new laws and their deadlines.

Thereafter the parliament elected a constitution-preparation commission. The chairman of the commission is Gyula Kallai (National list) and Istvan Gajdocsi County Bacs-Kiskun) is the secretary. It was debated whether the task of the commission is to elaborate a new constitutional bill or the amendments to the present one. Istvan Stadinger, chairman of the parliament made clear: a new constitution is to be elaborated.

The summer session of the parliament ended its work.

Straub Outlines Role of Council President
LD0207084688 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] The new president of the Presidential Council regards it as politically significant that he, as a member of the intelligentsia and not a party member, has become the country's head of state. Bruno F. Straub spoke in the United States, where, on the basis of a previous invitation, he is taking part in a scientific session being held in memory of Albert Szent-Gyorgyi.

He said that in his new post he has to represent all the people, but he will especially follow with attention the situation of the intelligentsia, culture, science, and education. Bruno F. Straub also mentioned that the Constitution does not strictly delimit the sphere of authority of the president of the Presidential Council, but on his own part, he will endeavor to take his part in the shaping of the changes serving the development of democracy.

Grosz Attends Front National Council Meeting

LD0407125088 Budapest MTI in English 1115 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Budapest, July 4 (MTI)—On Monday morning, with Gyula Kallai in the chair, the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front assembled at the parliament. The body, whose session is attended by Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, is to decide on personnel issues, and then, in the forwarding of Imre Pozsgay, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, it is to discuss the tasks facing the movement following the party conference.

Pozsgay Relieved of Front Council Post

LD0407143788 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Istvan Huszar has been elected secretary general of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. Imre Pozsgay had been relieved of this post because of his appointment as minister of state. However, he has kept his membership of the presidium of the Patriotic People's Front. At the National Council Session, Cardinal Laszlo Paskai; Karoly Toth, Protestant; and Gyula Nagy, evangelical presiding bishops were elected members of the Front's presidium.

Budapest Interviews Huszar, Pozsgay on PPF

LD0407213688 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] [Presenter] Before his departure for Moscow, Karoly Grosz this morning took part in the session of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front [PPF] in parliament house. Attila Balint has compiled a report on the session, together with interviews with the old and new general secretaries of the PPF:

[Balint] Istvan Huszar has become the new general secretary of the PPF. At the session of the PPF National Council Karoly Grosz, party general secretary, submitted the party Central Committee's proposal, according to which Istvan Huszar, director of the party History Institute, should hold the post of general secretary, in place of Imre Pozsgay, who was last week elected minister of state.

A debate unfolded about this in the National Council. Mihaly Bihari, university lecturer [expelled from the MSZMP earlier this year] was also recommended to the office. Other people proposed that a decision on the person of general secretary should be decided only later, in September, after an appropriate, wider-ranging, preparation. Others again proposed that the function of co-chairman should be created and they nominated Janos Martonyi for this; and several people supported the original proposal.

In the end the PPF National Council decided to elect a general secretary by an open vote and Istvan Huszar was elected with 2 votes against, 25 abstentions.

The PPF tasks following the national party conference were enlarged upon by Imre Pozsgay, who said in his speech opening the debate that the PPF needs more publicity, more openness than before in order that the movement should be able not only to maintain but also to strengthen its prestige in society. In order that the PPF should have to express its regret as little as possible on account of voluntarist decisions which later prove to have been erroneous, the matter of participation in decision preparation and politics will also have to be rethought, stressed Imre Pozsgay.

He then went on to speak about legislative initiatives connected with the transformation of the condition of ownership, social conditions, including the enacting of laws on the rights of association, assembly, and protest.

After a debate the PPF National Council adopted a stance on the PPF'S topical tasks. This will be published in the press.

They also took the decision to turn to the National Council of the Romanian Socialist Democracy and Unity Front in an open letter on the matter of the forced reorganization of the structure of settlements. Following a contribution, they toned down the formulation of the letter.

Following the session of the PPF National Council, I had occasion to talk to the new and the old general secretaries:

[Begin recording] [Balint] I congratulate you Istvan Huszar, the PPF'S new general secretary. You have been taking part for years in the work of the PPF'S leading bodies. So you know the career, you know the possibilities for movement. I know it is a little bit difficult to ask this question, here in the presence of your predecessor, but which way should the PPF go? In what ways should the movement change?

[Huszar] The question is difficult for me. And in fact I could argue even about the question of whether or not I do know the PPF movement sufficiently well. But the essential thing is that I think that we must renounce the one-time, so-called transmission concept. We have to

take cognizance of the fact that wide social circles are interested, competent, in the affairs of the country; and they demand a share not only in the context of implementation, but also in the formation of policies; they want to take part.

Well this is that certain new role, I think, which is not foreign to the stance of the party conference, but is, I believe, in harmony with it. Therefore, in the renewal of our political system—I do not like the word institution which is added to it—the PPF will have to take on a role. It will in fact have to work together with it.

[Balint] Let me now turn to Imre Pozsgay, who gave some kind of program speech as the outgoing, departing, PPF general secretary.

[Pozsgay] Perhaps what you are thinking is that I went too far, and interfered in the affairs of the PPF, whereas in the meantime my responsibility has ceased. But this was only a duty. Because as the general secretary of the movement this task fell to me, to deliver this opening speech.

I know my friend Istvan Huszar and the leading staff members of the PPF sufficiently well to know that they will not consider this to be a program obligation. At the same time I hope that there is no political divergence of views between us in the matters that have been outlined.

Let me add something else to this, since we have been speaking about the past, about traditions, and about the future. When I joined the PPF I did not do it too gladly. I was full of uncertainties, I felt this with regard to myself, not with regard for the PPF. Now, however, I am sad to go. With this it is not my intention to make people feel sorry for me, rather I just want to intimate that the PPF has given me a lot of experience, a great experience, and political scope, opportunity for unfolding.

Now I shall have to utilize in the work of government the experiences I have gained here.

[Balint] Once and for all you have gone over to the other side because [passage indistinct]

[Pozsgay] (?A new) work-phase is now coming, when the government will also start to politicize in these matters. That is to say, there will be an opening up there as well, and not a closing in. To take part in this opening up represents a serious task. I was glad to take this on; this too I must add. [end recording]

Budapest TV Interviews PPF's Huszar, Pozsgay
LD0407215988 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Excerpts] The PPF National Council held a session this morning, at which they decided upon their new general secretary: [Unidentified corresspondent] [passage omitted] After the meeting, we called the outgoing and the new general secretaries before our cameras:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Comrade Pozsgay, what kind of dowry are you taking with you? How do you wish to use the experiences gained at the PPF in your new post?

[Pozsgay] The dowry is great, and one of my tasks in my new sphere of work will be precisely to maintain contacts with the PPF, in the name of the government. I hope that this will be partner-like contacts, and that those political matters, which perhaps were not discussed in the contacts between the government and the PPF, will all be put on the agenda—from the preparation of laws, from social debates, to the newest turns of economic policy. And I am filled with contentment, I am pleased that the National Council has decided that I should continue to be a member of the National Council and the Presidium. Thus, I can be present in the work of the PPF, as a direct work colleague too.

[Huszar] What is a dowry for my friend Imre Pozsgay is an inheritance for the PPF. It is a very important inheritance, which can only be allowed to accrue interest, and we must not separate ourselves from it, but continue it further.

I know that the responsibility is great, and I hope that the burden of responsibility which this inheritance causes too will not be numbing, but will inspire to new actions.

First of all, we must think through the new role of the PPF in the political system which is being renewed. [end recording]

PPF Backs Assembly on Romania
LD0407214988 Budapest MTI in English 1910 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Budapest, July 4 (MTI)—As earlier reported the National Council of the Patriotic Front—chaired by Gyula Kallai—held a session on Monday. The recommendations of the HSWP CC on personnel issues were read by Karoly Grosz, HSWP general secretary and president of the Council of Ministers. He asked the National Council to relieve Imre Pozsgay from his post as Patriotic Front general secretary—with the acknowledgment of his merits. Concerning this motion he explained that as a result of the active political and public work and organizational efforts of Imre Pozsgay the Patriotic Front became a determining movement of the Hungarian societal life in recent years. The political experience, constructive appraoch and openness in political questions of the general secretary of the Patriotic Front contributed to a great extent to the renewal of the system of political institutions, and to the development of the political thinking, which is one of the conditions and driving forces of economic, social and political advancement. Because of this valuable public role the Central Committee has asked Imre Pozsgay to make use of his political experiences in the streamlining of the administration's work.

Karoly Grosz recalled that such administration work is to be adopted which meets the present political requirements of society, which takes a creative and initiating part in the upgrading of the system of political institutions, which thinking together with parliament, the local administration organs based on self-organization, and different social organizations, deals with the solution of the tasks facing society and the country. The great political warning of recent years was that economic renewal and advancement is inconceivable without the modernization of the political structure and the shaping and adoption of a new public thinking. The new post in the administration provides an opportunity for Imre Pozsgay to channel his great political expertise gained in the Patriotic People's Front, into the mainstream of the administration and activate the vast intellectual and organizational resources of the movement in the preparation of the government's intentions and efforts.

After these remarks Karoly Grosz, on behalf of the HSWP CC, proposed as general secretary of the Patriotic Front Istvan Huszar, the director of the Institute of Party History of the HSWP CC.

As supporting argument he stated that in the person of Istvan Huszar such a leader is being recommended who has the neccessary experience in public life and with his approporiate political and debating culture he is able to encourage and develop the recently muscling efforts of the movement. The present nomination meets the tradition and practice which has evolved in recent years. The general secretary of the party emphasized that the right of the elected bodies was the most respected in reviewing, approving or rejecting the nomination. The Central Committee of the party does not claim the right to decide on its own, on behalf of others and instead of others. At the same time it lives up to its right and obligation what a ruling party should fulfil in the organization of power. He added that according to his conviction such a period comes when leaders are not elected for decades but in a quickly changing world—with daily challenges—the persons will more frequently change in the leading posts.

Following the proposal several participants of the meeting asked the floor. Jozsef Ratko, poet, made the motion that the members of the National Council should nominate new candidates and a secret ballot should decide who on general secretary. [sentence as received] He proposed Professor Mihaly Bihari as general secretary. Bela Sipos, associate professor of the Janus Pannonius University of Pecs proposed that the National Council should vote on the issue of whether the general secretary be elected in an open or secret ballot.

He proposed to set up a co-chairman post in the Patriotic Front and nominated for the post Janos Marton, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Front. GP Dr. Barnabas Mandi argued that the National Council should postpone the election of the general secretary until a selection committee is set up and that its report be discussed in September. Professor Kalman Szabo agreed with the proposals but disagreed with the picking of new candidates. He was in favour of secret ballot. Bela Pasztor, the council president of Veresegyhaza explained that he has the confidence in the organization which made the proposal and for this reason he accepts the motion on the person of the general secretary.

The National Council of the Patriotic Front decided with 15 neys and 9 abstentions to hold open voting on personnel issues. The National Council unanimously relieved Imre Pozsgay of his duties as general secretary and confirmed his membership in the National Council and in the National Presidium. The National Council of the Patriotic Front elected Istvan Huszar as general secretary with 2 neys and 25 abstentions. At the meeting Cardinal Laszlo Paskai, archbishop of Esztergom and the chairman of the Hungarian Bench of Bishops and member of the National Council of the Patriotic Front was elected into the Presidium. Karoly Toth, the president of the Synod of the Hungarian Reformed Church and Gyula Nagy, presiding bishop of the Lutheran Church of Hungary were elected as members of the National Council and Presidium.

Following the voting Imre Pozsgay held a keynote address on the Patriotic Front's duties following the party conference and proposed to set up a working committee headed by General Secretary Istvan Huszar. The Patriotic Front needs greater openness and publicity and its participation in decision preparation and policy should be reviewed. Regarding the issue of socialist political pluralism Imre Pozsgay emphasized that if it is a precondition for the renewal of socialism and a new type of advance then it should not be referred by slogans but careful analysis and conclusion reaching study should lead it into the political scene. He said even conflicts could not be excluded. The public consensus believed to be idyllic and maintaining the look of social peace, which once well served social consolidation but failed to allow for the prevention of a crisis situation will cease to exist. But the result could be a more efficient and successful society.

Following, Imre Pozsgay spoke on some urgent legislation tasks including those associated with property rights and the transformation of social relations, the legislation on the association, assembly and protest rights. He referred to the government's request to the National Council of the Patriotic Front to organize a social debate on the amendment of the election law. He emphasized that in the democracy package-plan urged by a group of MPS the social-political organizations and movements including the Patriotic Front will have first-grade tasks. On the economic policy he pointed out the importance and economic impact of the social policy.

Finally he pointed out that the political turn and the transformation of the political institutions will certainly lead to a situation in which the decisions will be coupled to responsibilities. The type of division of labour is

outphased when on the one side a small group of decision-makers face the other side of millions of citizens who are obliged to execute the decisions. The change is required because this unfair division of labour led to the situation when the citizen feels no longer responsibility.

The National Council of the Patriotic Front elected a 13 member commission which elaborates the task plan of the National Council for the period into the next congress. The commission is headed by Istvan Huszar.

Finally the National Council approved the statement of the Hungarian parliament of July 1 which protests against the village-razing Romanian plans and proposes negotiations in goodwill for the solving of the tensions which burden both the two countries and Europe.

Beer, Cigarette Price Rises Finance Family Allowance
LD0407100588 Budapest MTI in English
0847 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Budapest, July 4, 1988 (MTI-ECONEWS)—From today onwards consumers will have to pay 13 per cent more for beer and 14 per cent more for cigarettes following a recent government move that upped their sales tax.

Reckoning with a slight drop in consumption, the extra budget revenue derived from the higher beer and cigarette sales taxes is expected to amount to 4.5 billion forints (USD 91 million).

Of this sum 2.8 billion forints (USD 57 million) will be used to finance the 100 forint (USD 2.0) increase per child in the monthly family allowance, which came into force on July 1.

The remaining 1.7 billion forints (USD 34 million) will be used for medicine subsidies to maintain unchanged consumer prices.

A new feature of the recent price move is that the consumer price of cigarettes and beer will no longer be uniform and manufacturing companies will have other options than adding the increased sales tax to up consumer prices. One such source to cover the higher sales tax is to respond to demand, said the president of the Price Office.

Government Spokesman Mr Rezso Banyasz confirmed last week that the government would stick to their original concept that the consumer price level should not increase by more than 15 per cent this year.

Price rices so far have uppped the price level by 13.9 per cent and the recent rises are expected to add another 0.4 per cent.

In April the government pledged that there would be no more central price rises this year.

The president of the Price Office now argued in defence of the recent move saying that the burden of the family allowance increase had not been foreseen.

Kadar Begins 'Leave' 2 July
LD0307211688 Budapest MTI in English
2001 GMT 3 Jul 88

[Text] Budapest, July 3 (MTI)—Janos Kadar, president of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, started his leave on July 2.

Foreign Ministry Statement on Iranian Aircraft

LD0407160688 Warsaw PAP in English
1450 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Warsaw, July 4—In connection with the shooting down of an Iranian passenger plane by a U.S. naval vessel, spokesman of the Polish Ministry for Foreign Affairs Stefan Staniszewski issued the following statement:

Poland has on many an occasion expressed her concern over prolongation of the Iran-Iraq war and escalation of tension in the Persian Gulf region.

We have first of all pointed to the fact that the presence therein of warships of the United States and other NATO states aggravates the situation, renders the settlement of the conflict with political means difficult and creates the danger of uncontrolled developments.

The downing of the Iranian plane by the U.S. Navy on July 3 is the latest confirmation of this. Polish public opinion and the Polish authorities have received the news with great indignation.

We are shocked by the dimensions of the tragedy in which 290 people were killed. We join the families of the victims in their mourning.

We declare yet again that foreign warships should be withdrawn from the Gulf waters, while the security of shipping lines should be ensured by international naval forces of the United Nations.

It would establish conditions encouraging the much-awaited termination of the Iran-Iraq war in keeping with the 598 Resolution the U.N. Security Council.

Actions, Decisions of CPSU Conference Praised

'Variety of Opinions' Cited

AU0507120988 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
30 Jun 88 p 7

[Commentary by Jerzy Kraszewski and Antoni Kruczkowski, TRYBUNA LUDU special reporters at the conference: "Openness Ought To Be the Same for Everyone"]

[Text] So far during the 19th CPSU Conference, one has been able to detect overlying tones, regardless of the subjects of the speeches. Thus, it has been commonly agreed that the path of restructuring and renewal possesses no alternative. Speakers have approved of Mikhail Gorbachev's report about accelerating the economic reform, changing the Soviet state's sociopolitical system, and carrying out a profound democratization of society on a democratic basis. Let us stress that these are proposals due to be discussed at the conference and considered by the deputies, not guidelines that have already been presented for acceptance.

This unanimity reveals differences of opinion about the way in which the proposed changes should be carried out. For example, there are differences of opinion about how long one should hold a party function and how long a post in a Soviet state. But the proposal to reduce the periods in question has gained full approval. Nevertheless, some speakers insist that the periods should be limited to one 5-year term, after which a second term would be decided by a two-third majority of votes.

There have also been different reactions to the proposal that party first secretaries would be elected chairmen of soviets at various levels.

An important feature of the debate is also its close connection with the present. The delegates are dealing with topics that are of the utmost importance for the success of perestroyka, and if they refer to the history of the party and Soviet state, they do so to draw conclusions for today, warn against mistakes, and ensure the irreversibility of democratic renewal. The fact remains, and this was stressed by many speakers yesterday, that Soviet society's broad support is the best guarantee for perestroyka; a guarantee that it will not stop half-way.

The richer terminology employed by delegates merits attention. The following terms have been used: civic attitudes, a pluralism of opinions, the honor of man, supremacy of law, and humanitarianism. These have always existed in Marxist-Leninist vocabulary, but perestroyka has given them a new meaning. They clearly depict the issues that are being discussed in the Palace of Congresses.

We are witnessing a working conference, a lively exchange of views and of a variety of opinions, often very critical ones. The hall is reacting to these speeches energetically, greeting them with applause.

Results Applauded

LD0207174188 Warsaw PAP in English
1642 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Warsaw, July 2—Commenting on the CPSU's 19th Conference concluded last night the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU described it as the most important international development of the past week.

The paper pointed to the fascinating scope of changes accomplished and proposed during the conference, the most essential of which is "the reform of the entire political structure as a factor that will determine the success of the social and economic restructuring."

RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote that the conference marked a new breakthrough stage in the life of the Soviet party and nation and stressed that it provided concrete proposals on how to deepen and make irreversible the process of perestroyka through further democratization of Soviet society and reform of the political system.

"The conference has become a test of openness and renewal," commented ZYCIE WARSZAWY. "The conference, owing first of all to the directional decisions, will provide new impulses to the process of transformations. The fact that it itself has become an example of changes in attitudes, and example of confrontation of reasons is a sign that its resolutions will be accepted by the society as they meet half-way the urgent needs of contemporary time," the daily said.

The Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI commented: "Decision taken by the forum of Soviet Communists have lent to restructuring the character of a durable programme based strongly on ideological and political foundation."

Messner, Delegation Depart for CEMA Session

LD0407204188 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] A Polish delegation led by Zbigniew Messner has left for Prague to attend the 44th CEMA session which opens tomorrow. The session's agenda includes adopting the international labor division program up to year 2005, the development of electronics in member countries, coordination of their economic plans; also, the more active integration of external European members of the Council will be examined.

The delegation includes Wladyslaw Baka, Zdzislaw Sadowski, Wladyslaw Gwiazda, advisers, and experts.

Sejm Councils, Committees Conduct Business

Socioeconomic Council Opens

LD0407221588 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Warsaw, July 4—The Socio-Economic Council at the Sejm (Polish parliament) started a two-day meeting here today. The Sejm during its June meeting elected Deputy Speaker of the Sejm Tadeusz Porebski as chairman of the council.

In a farewell address, the hitherto chairman of the council Mieczyslaw Rakowski stressed that the council strengthened its position in the country's political life and is now an inseparable element in the Polish landscape.

Rakowski also said that members of the council do not treat their duties in a formal way. The council always stressed its active attitude towards reality. Activities of this body mean the strengthening of democratic relations in Poland.

The speaker stressed that the council proved that its existence is sensible only when this organ is critical, meaning that it may on many occasions be in conflict with various groups of our establishment. "I think that the council has not abused its powers," Rakowski said.

He expressed hope that the council will maintain its sense of criticism parallel to its sense of responsibility and added that his contact with the council will not be completely broken off, stressing that many of the council's members also belong to the Society for Supporting Economic Initiatives which will still be chaired by Rakowski.

Chairman of the debates Tadeusz Porebski confirmed the continuation of the council's style of work in solving tasks set by the Sejm.

Today, members of the council discussed three government draft laws presented to the Sejm. The council intends to adopt its final stand on those drafts on Tuesday.

Defense Group Amends Service Law

LD0407223288 Warsaw PAP in English 1917 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Warsaw, July 4—The Sejm committees for national defence and for legislative works considered today a governmental draft of amendments to the Law on General Compulsory Military Service.

According to the draft, alternate service would be meant for persons who, because of their religious beliefs or moral canons they adhere to, want to fulfill their duty to national defence in a form other than regular military service or regular service in civil defence, or in case of university graduates, long-term military training.

District draft boards would decide whether a person like this qualifies for alternate service, while voivodship draft boards would have appellative powers.

Alternate service would be performed solely at civilian workplaces. Its duration would be 36 months for recruits subjectable to 2-year regular military service or regular service in civil defence, and 24 months for recruits who, being university graduates, are subjectable to long-term (12 months that is) military training.

As a consequence of separating alternate service from military structures it is proposed to entrust the minister for labour and social policy with general supervision of alternate service.

In the course of alternate service, the recruit would not have the status of an employee and he would receive payment and benefits totalling average costs of maintaining a regular serviceman.

The draft encompasses also a modification of regular service in civil defence. The recruit would undergo the service either being stationed on the premises or commuting to units formed within voluntary labour service (OHP), industrial security guard corps, organizational units of the ministries for national defence and for

internal affairs as well as in public utility facilities (such as hospitals, municipal economy, and the like), that is also in places where alternate service for recruits is currently organized.

A new solution (proposed by the draft) would be to establish legal foundations for directing university graduates for practical training at civil defence dispatches within the OHP while they undergo their military training.

The draft envisages that the amended law would come in force on September 1 this year. The committees adopted the governmental draft on amendments to general compulsory military service unanimously.

Presidium Sets Date for Session

LD0407224588 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] The Sejm Presidium decided to convene the 36th Sejm session on 11, 12, and 13 July. The agenda includes among other things: A report by the Sejm Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget, and Finance on the country's budget and balance of payments. The house will also make a decision concerning the approval of government activity last year.

The Extraordinary Commission for the Supervision of the Introduction of Economic Reform is to submit a report on the government's assessment of progress in the introduction of economic reform last year. A report by the National Defense Commission and the Legislative Commission is expected on the government draft law on amendments to the law on the general obligation to defend the Polish People's Republic.

The Sejm commissions for national defense and legislative work examined the government draft amending the law on the general obligation to defend the Polish People's Republic. According to solutions provided in the draft, an alternative to national service will be granted for persons who, due to their religious or moral principles, would like to fulfil their defense obligations in a form other than national service. The substitute service would be carried out exclusively in civilian work enterprises, and would consist of socialy and economically useful work for the protection of environment, social care, and communal and water economy.

The government draft also provides for shortening the length of national service in the Navy from 3 to 2 years. The draft provides that the amended law will be introduced on 1 September. After discussion the commission unanimously approved the government draft amendments on the general obligation to defend the Polish People's Republic.

Jaruzelski, Messner Attend Voivodas Session

LD0407125488 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] A meeting of chairmen of the Voivodship People's Councils [WRN] and voivodas devoted to the role of local self-government and administration and to the changes which are occuring, is being held in the Hall of Columns of the Council of State under the chairmanship of Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Wojciech Jaruzelski briefly summed-up the elections to people's councils and Zbigniew Messner described the program of government actions in the second stage of the economic reform and emphasized those issues within the scope of the local authorities. He also said that the essence of the transformations which are occurring lies in the creation of conditions of self-financing and in increasing supplies of goods in certain areas, instead of awaiting reliefs and subsidies. He emphasized the need for active measures and for promoting enterprising people, and at the same time warned against the fear and avoidance of changes. For example, the lack of support for the private sector is an obstruction of state policy.

Messner Addresses Meeting

LD0407221788 Warsaw PAP in English 1922 GMT 4 Jul 88

["Messner's Address at Warsaw Debate (abridged)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 4—Developing democracy and self-government on all levels ranks among the key rules of renewal and reform. They have found expression in the new principles of the operation of people's councils, stated Premier Zbigniew Messner at the meeting of chairmen of voivodship people's councils and voivodes held today. Excerpts:

The legal and financial self-dependence of councils increases significantly. As of January 1, 1989 they will become independent economic subjects, this permitting them to fully take part in civil-legal turnover, for example, by drawing credits.

Work is under way on a new category of social ownership, namely municipal property which will be earmarked under a special law. It should be concluded still this year.

At the end of the year bodies of the state administration will fulfill the function of founding bodies of 3.5 thousand Polish state enterprises, that is a half of their overall number.

For its part, the government will, in line with the principle of equal treatment of economic subjects, ensure to all enterprises whoever their founding body, equal conditions for operating.

The second stage of economic reform requires that the councils solve the problems of their region on their own while securing the thrifty use of all resources.

The new role of people's councils is above all to inspirate [as received] and ensure conditions for the creation of their own resources and not lining up in the best position to gain tax breaks and subsidies.

This simple statement indeed carries the meaning of the whole process of the transformations taking place.

The government will create conditions enabling local communities to attain material and financial means. It will support initiatives aimed at this direction. Self-government bodies will, however, have the decisive role.

Against the backdrop of the generally favourable economic results of the first half of the year, money-market balance and the supply of the consumer market stir the greatest concern. One should view this sphere as one of the causes of pessimistic social moods. This is because economic reality is assessed mainly through the perspective of the market.

A majority of decisions made within the frame of the special powers was aimed at arriving at its evident improvement and slowing down inflation. These include, among other things:

— Making systemic tax breaks for exports conditional upon the maintenance of supplies to the market at at least the same level as last year.

—Using more rigorous instruments of limiting price increases and through this decreasing the influx of 'inflationary' means for remuneration.

—Increased hard currency means for imports of market goods and raw materials and components for their production.

—Customs fees breaks and others.

Acknowledging the supreme significance of market balancing, the government also used sanctions against some managing directors and heads of cooperatives in which economic relations have been tipped off balance and especially the link between work and wages. Decisively sharper reprisals will be introduced in the second half of the year.

Social moods are influenced not only by the level of goods supply but also by the way trade functions. Enterprise in commercial activities is of no lesser importance than in production. Its development depends to a great degree on the conditions created by local authorities and the requirements set before them. One can expect a revival of individual initiatives in this sphere after appropriate laws are adopted. Also the gradual demonopolization of procurement, advantageous conditions for bazaar sales or other forms of "free trade" can improve the situation on the market.

Amendments to the present legislation will speed up the growth of the independence of people's councils in the field of broadly understood social services. The councils by the way have relatively the greatest achievements and experience in this respect while issues of education, health care and natural environment protection, popularization of culture or tourism have always ranked in the fore of their attention.

Work on a long-term model of nationa education is being intensively conducted by a committee of experts. The outcome of this work will be tabled to the national conference of PUWP delegates. It will also become the topic of broad discussion in many milieus, not only educational.

A score of problems, however, calls for urgent, immediate solution. These are mainly: The material situation of teachers which issue we must solve in the nearest future, conditions of work in schools and the possibility of ensuring the appropriate didactic-educational level, improving management of education and necessary changes in the organization of the educational system.

An indepth analysis of the state and prospects of investment projects in education should be one of the first activities of the new people's councils.

The government is preparing proposals of changes in the principles governing tourism and leisure in a way which would adjust them to the second stage of reform and counteract the waste of the base and equipment. These will be changes which must be filled with social effort and the right policy of the local authorities, fully making use of the local possibilities and creating conditions for the development of individual initiatives.

Many words of criticism were voiced during this electoral campaign on matters of natural environment protection and health care. The solution of a portion of them, such as:

—Changing the principles of financing health service and remuneration for its employees,

—Regulation of the matter of prices for medicines,

—Realization of central investments, is without doubt the duty of the "centre." These works are being conducted. Their effects are partially already surfacing in the second half of this year and partially will do so in the next two years.

We expect special activity in these fields also on the part of people's councils.

The implementation of economic reform also entails the need for the greater thriftiness, independence and responsibility of people's councils and local bodies of state administration. New problems surface in this respect which must be tackled and effectively solved in practice.

I want to assure you that the "centre" and the whole state administration attaches and shall continue to attach the utmost importance to the solution of the problems I have just presented.

I wish to express a conviction tht the newly elected people's councils will engage in this process actively, that they will ensure the optimal use of intellectual and economic potential and organizational and economic reserves existing outside the capital. This is because they can and should constitute the most important source of the development of respective voivodships.

Urban Discusses Cooperation With Opposition

LD0307140388 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 3 Jul 88

["Excerpt" of an "extensive" interview with Jerzy Urban in POLITYKA entitled: "A Deckhand Speaks About the Ship's Course"; from the press review]

[Text] POLITYKA: You speak of the restraint of independent or maybe opposition circles in the issue of being candidates for the people's councils. It is perhaps worth further considering the reason for the restraint of these circles in relation to the actions by the authorities. They reason that by participating in such actions they would grant the authorities a certain legitimacy. They do not wish to do this because they would become part of the authorities, whereas what they seek is to preserve their own political identity.

We would like to know your attitude toward this sort of stance, and also ask more generally about the policy of the authorities in relation to opposition circles. It is clear that talks were to take place between Deputy Premier Sadowski and representatives of these circles. This was abandoned in connection with the role that the opposition played in the last strikes. What are the prospects for resuming these talks?

Jerzy Urban: First, I deny that closer cooperation would necessarily mean a loss of their own identity for independent circles. No one is seeking this. On the contrary, we are concerned that it be retained. We are seeking to broaden the basis of government through the independents, those who regard themselves as opposition but who do not embrace extremes and who are ready, within the framework of the law, to act so that things will improve in Poland.

The formula of the political offer is now so wide. After all, no one on our side is concerned that, for instance, lawyer Sila-Nowicki join the party, for then the Consultative Council would lose its pluralistic characteristics and from the viewpoint of national accord would become less valuable. If Lech Walesa, let's say, were to join the party and become a zealous party dogmatist then of course the party could claim this as a success because, here the symbol of the opposition has experienced such a marvelous conversion. On the other hand, such a hypothetical gain could not then legitimize the process of national accord or serve to broaden the basis of government.

So, with all certainty, the point is not to narrow (?this) political identity but to finding a mutual level that makes alliance sensible. The point is to establish general aims and also certain detailed aims, such as the reform. That could be mutual, for if someone has completely opposite aims and does not want to be active on any level then one cannot enter into any accords and alliances with him.

We are initiating gradual transformations, taking place at a fairly fast, but considered, pace and extent. For Polish history proves that when various transformations accumulate, take place quickly and suddenly, and when there is a radicalization of these transformations, then the effects are the opposite of those intended. There then ensues a reaction in defense of the state and its stability and destabilized economy. Excessive acceleration of transformations leads to unsuccessful experiments, such as that with Solidarity in 1981. That is why we propose an evolutionary road.

We tell those with whom we find some level of agreement: Come, take advantage of this framework of activity that already exists. Acting from within, you will gain influence on the course of policy and on the widening of this framework; accept such a philosophy. Some accept it; others say that their philosophy is different. First, this framework should be such as to satisfy them, and only when we have made it so will they come and take advantage, for instance, of the electoral offer. I feel that our viewpoint on the process of political and economic transformations in Poland is more rational and more realistic, and rests more firmly on conclusions from experiences to date.

Official Statement on Iranian Plane Shoot-Down

AU0507065188 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0518 GMT 5 Jul 88

["AGERPRES Statement on the Downing of an Iranian Passenger Plane in the Gulf"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] The Romanian news agency AGERPRES is empowered to state the following:

In connection with the downing of an Iranian "airbus" passenger [as received] belonging to Iran's Civil Aviation Transport Company by U.S. Naval forces deployed in the Gulf, public opinion in Romania express its deep regret of that very serious action that killed the 290 persons aboard.

CPSU All-Union Conference Previewed

AU3006203188 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jun 88 p 5

[Dumitru Tinu "dispatch from Moscow": "An Important Event in the Soviet People's Life"]

[Text] Moscow, Kremlin...The broad discussion conducted throughout the USSR on the country's future development and on ways and means to improve and raise socialist construction to a new qualitative level will concentrate, as of today, in the Congress Palace of the Soviet capital city, where the CPSU All-Union Conference—an event of great significance in the life of Soviet Communists and overall society—will take place. Chronologically, this is the 19th CPSU Conference; the last one took place almost 50 years ago. The current conference is the first of its kind, as it validates the importance of organizing, between congresses, a broad discussion on the implementation of the strategic targets established by the supreme forum of the party. This requirement is also reflected by the conference agenda: 1. "On implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the main results of the first half of the 12th 5-Year Plan, and the tasks of party organizations in expanding the restructuring process." 2. "On measures to be taken to further democratize the life of the party and society."

The preparations for the conference were marked by great political fervor. The discussion of the CPSU Central Committee Theses in party organizations, in plenary meetings at republic, regional, oblast, and town levels, and in the press as well as the scores of thousands of letters addressed to party committees, including the Central Committee, have expressed the particular interest of the Communists and working people throughout the country in developing the process of socialist construction. Aside from a natural desire for a better life, the discussions were also characterized by a lucid, realistic, and often critical and self-critical analysis of the distance covered thus far, as related to the existing great material and human potential; the countless proposals advanced on the eve of the conference aim at making better use of this potential.

In this respect, the 27th CPSU Congress, which took place 2 years ago, has set forth various concrete ways of action, in accordance with prevailing specific conditions and with problems arising from the Soviet reality. The discussions on the eve of the conference have thus emphasized the urgent need for profound changes in the economic mechanism, which can ensure a transition to self-management and self-administration and to greater incentives for the working people's collectives in their activity. Countless proposals made aim at rapidly introducing peak scientific-technical results into the fields upon which the country's comprehensive progress depends and at raising the people's living standard. The CPSU leadership assessed that the restructuring of the entire socioeconomic activity has become absolutely necessary after a long period of stagnation.

Although only a short period of time has elapsed since the 27th CPSU Congress, the changes registered in the USSR economic development and political life are considered here to be in line with stipulated targets. On the economic plane, the main result is considered to be the stop put to negative trends and the creation of premises for a qualitative change and the elimination of negative trends.

We do not talk only about the intensification of the industrial production growth rate but also about laying the economy on more efficient foundations. It was last year that, for the first time, the whole excess of the national income was achieved through the increase of labor productivity. A certain increase was also registered in the agricultural and food products; likewise, some positive results have been registered in the sphere of social life. Nevertheless, the speed of transformations is still considered unsatisfactory and that is why, in this respect the All-Union Conference is called upon to speak up through the decisions it will endorse.

One of the components of this process is developing socialist democracy, an issue that is most widely discussed, in light of the concrete achievements and of the experience gained during the 70 years of socialist construction. During the discussions, the participants most frequently presented the idea that the successful building of socialism requires a broad democratic framework which ensures the participation of working people in the management of the whole society—a concern which is evident in other socialist countries, as well.

As PRAVDA emphasizes in an editorial, a great responsibility is incumbent on the 5,000 delegates who will participate in the conference, taking into account the mandate entrusted to them by the Communists and working people in the most diverse spheres of activity. According to public opinion polls conducted by the Institute for Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in nine towns from various parts of the country, the overwhelming majority of Soviet citizens believe that the current conference will mark a new and important stage in the development of Soviet society. Over 80

percent of those who had been asked completely support the restructuring process and three fourths of them are convinced that this renewing process will be successful, if every working person makes his own contribution to the process.

The discussions on the Central Committee Theses for the conference certainly included issues on the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, and as a widely shared opinion, the need was stressed to continue disarmament efforts, to impose a new course to the international life, in accordance with all people's interests in a free and independent development and in a more just world, free from the threat of war, a world of peace and cooperation.

There is a common streak in the opinions and thoughts expressed these days, both by the delegates to the conference and the representatives of various categories of working people: There is a hope that the discussions and the decisions that will be adopted truly mark a new stage in the efforts to improve activity in all areas, thus open up new development prospects, in keeping with the great creative potential of socialism and of the natural aspirations of the Soviet peoples.

Ceausescu Makes Speech at 28 Jun Plenum Closing
AU0107183888 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jun 88 p 1, 3

["Speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the RCP Central Committee Plenum"—on 28 June in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The party Central Committee plenum has examined and unanimously endorsed the proposals of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee on increasing the pay of the entire working personnel as well as pensions. Through these measures, we are implementing certain important decisions of the 13th congress and the National Conference of the RCP on raising the whole nation's material and intellectual living standard—the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause)

As you can see from the materials examined and approved, we will increase by 10 percent the remuneration of the entire working personnel of almost 7,900,000 people. In this respect, the basic pay will be increased by 8 percent and the variable pay by 2 percent. Again, we laid emphasis on particularly increasing the basic pay so as to guarantee and ensure the stability of the real incomes derived from work and to create conditions for firmly applying the overall contract system. The average nominal remuneration will increase from 2,980 lei to 3,285 lei.

One should particularly emphasize the increase in the minimum basic pay from 1,500 lei to 2,000 lei per month, which amounts to a 33 percent increase. One can actually say that this is the largest pay increase in the years of socialism, in close accordance with our party's overall policy of increasing the incomes of all working people, primarily the small incomes, on a balanced basis. (loud and prolonged applause) More than 2,500,000 people will benefit from this increase, beginning with 1 August through 1 October. As was rightly pointed out at the plenum, this particularly applies to the young working people employed for just a few years in production or other sectors.

At the same time, the pay increase will not lead to an increase in rents or to a cut in child allowances for the working personnel benefiting from the remuneration increase. By the end of the year, the remuneration increase will apply to 4,470,000 working people, which represent almost 60 percent of the entire workforce.

For the rest of the people, the pay increase will apply gradually, beginning with 1 March 1989, and will conclude on 1 August 1989. Thus, in the second part of 1989, all working people will receive increased remuneration.

Through the more marked increase in small remuneration, the relationship between the minimum and maximum pay will become 1 to 4.70 compared with 1 to 5.35 now and almost 1 to 10 in 1965.

This is in full accordance with the principles of socialist ethics and equity and also ensures material incentives and the necessary differentiation between the minimum and maximum remuneration and between various sectors of activity.

Concurrently with this pay increase, we will raise occupational and old age state social security pensions up to 3,000 lei per month, that is, by an average of 8 percent. Some 97 percent of all pensioners from this category, that is, about 1,350,000 people, will benefit from this increase in pensions. In this respect, the old age pension for full length of service will reach the figure of 2,000 lei and the minimum pension for this category will increase by 22 percent, from 900 to 1,100 lei monthly.

For pensions with incomplete length of service, but with a least 10 years of employment, the minimum pension will increase by 45 percent, from 550 to 800 lei monthly. Likewise, the minimum pension for second grade invalids will grow by 33 percent, from 600 to 800 lei per month. At the same time, the pensions of war invalids of less than 3,000 lei per month will increase by an average of 17 percent and the minimum pension by 45 percent, from 550 to 800 lei monthly.

The measures to raise remuneration and pensions have a profoundly social and humane character and reflect the correctness of the policy of our party and Socialist Romania, which give priority to man and his well-being and happiness. (loud and prolonged applause)

With this pay increase, the remuneration fund will increase by more than 29 billion lei yearly in 1990, when the entire workforce will enjoy the new pay scale. Therefore, it is worth pointing out that in 1965 the overall remuneration fund amounted to about 57 billion lei; after the remuneration increase, it will exceed the figure of 300 billion lei, that is 5.5 times higher than at that time. If we add to this the almost 48 billion lei of income tax currently paid by the enterprises, then we can better understand the huge increase in the remuneration fund and in the working people's overall incomes derived from remuneration on the basis of the work done.

At the same time, with the application of the pension increase, the yearly funds required for financing this increase will amount to about 2 billion lei and the overall pension fund will exceed 35 billion lei, compared with 3.8 billion lei in 1965, something which represents an almost 9-fold increase. One should emphasize all this, as it clearly shows the correctness of our party's overall policy of strongly developing the forces of production, the only way to ensure the successful construction of socialism and the continuous growth of the people's material and intellectual well-being.

The new income increase from remuneration and pensions clearly proves the strength of our system and the profoundly humanistic and democratic nature of our socialist system. This general increase in remuneration and pensions will be accompanied by the maintenance of the stability of the prices of consumer goods and services and, generally speaking, of the prices of all products.

It is worth pointing out that the June 1988 index of market prices for a number of agricultural, vegetable, and animal products was almost 10 percent lower than at the same time last year. Taking 100 as the basic 1987 index, the index of prices for June this year was almost 90 percent. This strongly proves the correctness of our party policy of developing agriculture and the food and consumer goods industry and maintaining the stability and control of prices. As a matter of fact, this is the only way to insure that the remuneration and pension increase will be reflected accordingly in the increase in the purchase power and well-being of the whole nation. (loud and prolonged applause)

All this became possible because, as I have said in my previous speeches, we obtained important results in the socioeconomic development of our fatherland in the first half of the current 5-year plan.

However, we have half of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, that is another 2 and ½ years, to go. Resolute steps should be taken in all spheres to commendably fulfill this year's plan and the entire 5-year plan, in order to achieve the strategic goals of our country's transition to a new development stage and of the successful implementation of the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring our progress toward communism. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, the 29 April PEC Theses are being discussed nationwide in party organizations and by all people. These theses will make up the agenda of a special RCP Central Committee plenum.

Until that plenum, we should take steps in all sectors to apply the PEC decisions on implementing the most important provisions concerning the modernization and improvement of the socioeconomic activity and the growth of the party's role in all spheres. Therefore, at that plenum we should not discuss what has to be done, but rather we should draw a balance sheet of the implementation of provisions on improving and modernizing our entire activity; likewise, we should endorse new measures for the entire 5-year plan period on intensively developing the socioeconomic activity, increasing its overall scientific-technical level, and raising Romania to new peaks of progress and civilization. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, you took note of the exchange of letters between the RCP Central Committee and the MSZMP Central Committee. As you realized, our party's Central Committee deemed it necessary to address itself to the MSZMP Central Committee and draw attention to the worsening of relations between our parties and countries and to certain manifestations, press articles, and even statements by some officials that are hostile to Romania and the socialist construction in our country, represent an inadmissible interference in our domestic affairs, run counter to the Treaty of Friendship and other agreements and understandings between the two countries, seriously damage the ties and interests of the two neighborly countries, and violate the overall principles of interstate relations and the policy of peace.

As you noted, I suggested a meeting between Central Committee delegations of the two parties to discuss this situation, take steps to eliminate negative state of affairs, and find ways to develop cooperation and relations between our parties and peoples.

After 1 and a 1 /2 months, we received a letter from the MSZMP Central Committee in answer to our letter. You heard the content of this letter; some comrades who took the floor here have already given their opinions of it. I do not wish to dwell on this letter.

However, we, in the PEC, took note of the fact that, the MSZMP Central Committee is finally stating that it understands the situation and considers that problems in Romania must be solved only by the RCP. We expected them to draw the appropriate conclusion from this statement.

We also took note of the fact that the Hungarian comrades agreed to hold meetings in several stages in order to discuss problems between the two parties and countries. Unfortunately, a few days after that letter was received, new chauvinist, nationalist, anti-Romanian,

and anti-socialist manifestations took place; and yesterday a new manifestation was organized with the agreement and, according to news coming from Hungarian sources themselves, under the aegis of official party-state bodies in Hungary.

The question raised here whether due conditions exist for the proper functioning of the Romanian Embassy in Budapest is justified. We will examine all proposals made by also taking into consideration the future position adopted by the party-state leadership of the Hungarian People's Republic.

It is well known that the RCP and the SR of Romania have always worked for broad cooperation between our neighborly parties and peoples. We proceeded from the fact that the problems which have unilaterally arisen as a result of the violation of existing agreements and understandings between the two parties and countries must be solved through discussions alone, in a spirit of equality, respect, and noninterference in the internal affairs of either country.

There are obviously many problems to be solved both in Romania and Hungary. There may be and there are different opinions on ways to develop socialist construction. But we have always started from the fact that each party and nation must choose its road of socialist construction independently and freely. The only supreme judge is each country's people, realities, and life, which can best show if a given path is in keeping with the interests of a people, with general laws, and with the principles of scientific socialism.

We are well aware of many serious problems that have emerged in the neighboring country. We understand the concerns of the working people in Hungary, yet we fail to understand the preoccupations of certain chauvinist and nationalist circles which, in order to divert attention from realities and problems in need of a solution, resort to the old practices, and even go beyond, I dare say, what the Horthyists ever dared to do!

Being neighbors for many centuries, the Romanian and Hungarian working people have lived and worked together and often struggled against oppression. Life and reality have shown that when they did not manage to avoid the road of chauvinism, they ended in the defeat of the 1848 revolutions. This is not the proper place to talk about history. I only want to point out that the Romanian people, in the spirit of their traditional policy of good-neighborliness and friendship, nurture sentiments of friendship for the neighboring Hungarian people and we hope to overcome the problems that have arisen and to ensure our development along the road of socialism and greater well-being.

As a result of historical development, the neighborly Romanian and Hungarian peoples will continue to live as neighbors; hence, they are duty bound to closely cooperate for their socioeconomic progress and independent socialist development. The parties and the leaderships of the two parties and states are also duty bound before their peoples, history, and mankind to give expression to the strivings for cooperation and good neighborliness between our nations. (lively and loud applause)

As far as we are concerned, I would like to assure the Central Committee plenum and all our people that we will do all we can to develop relations between our two parties and between the SR of Romania and the Hungarian People's Republic, to the benefit of the two nations and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace. However, we firmly reject any interference in our domestic affairs. The problems of socialist construction, Romania's problems, will be solved by us, with the people and for the people, in the spirit of the revolutionary workers democracy. We will not allow anyone to interfere in our internal affairs in any way! (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades,

I will briefly refer to certain international problems in view of the fact that the world situation continues to be serious. The steps made along the road of detente are still small, including the treaty between the USSR and the United States on intermediate-range missiles, which is just one such step. There are still huge quantities of nuclear arms around, new weapons of this kind are being manufactured, and nuclear tests continue to be carried out. Therefore, the danger of a nuclear war still exists. The danger of the destruction of mankind and of life itself on our planet remains. We must do everything possible to put an end to this situation, bring about disarmament, primarily the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and promote a policy of peace and equal cooperation among all nations in the world. (loud applause)

One can say that the ever more active concern of many states and all nations with the current international situation allows one to contemplate the possibility of halting the aggravation of the dangerous course of events and changing this course toward a new and democratic international policy. To accomplish this, it is necessary to have a new kind of thinking and international policy, which can thoroughly end the policy of force, diktat, and interference in the domestic affairs of other states. At the same time, one must point out that the complex problems of the contemporary world cannot be resolved by several countries alone, no matter how big they may be. In order to bring about disarmament, peace, and new democratic relations, all states and nations should become firmly involved in the great struggle for a new international policy of peace and cooperation.

A few days ago, the special UN session on disarmament came to an end. For several weeks, the representatives of all states have advanced many proposals and dwelled on

the need to adopt resolutions on the issue of disarmament. In spite of all this, as I am sure you all know, the session has ended without a resolution on this matter, thus ignoring the will of the great majority of nations in the world. This was due to several countries, primarily the United States, which opposed the adoption of a resolution on this matter. However, even without a special resolution, the session has strongly emphasized the will of the states and nations of the world, including the U.S. people, to end the current policy of armaments, which can inevitably lead to a new world war and to a nuclear catastrophe, and work for a policy of peace and cooperation among all nations in the world.

We highly value the position adopted by the great majority of countries at this conference and we hope that future international activity will take into account the broad discussions conducted at the special UN session.

Likewise, we are deeply worried over the world economic situation, which continues to be aggravated, and over the deterioration of the situation of developing countries, whose foreign debt exceeds 1 trillion dollars.

The Toronto meeting of the 7 industrial countries has concluded, as is also well known, without outstanding decisions. As a matter of fact, world economic problems cannot be solved by just a few countries, no matter how developed they may be.

In order to overcome the world economic crisis, ensure an overall resumption of economic activities, and solve the complex socioeconomic and financial problems of the contemporary world, it is necessary to organize an international conference on world economic problems, particularly on the problems of underdevelopment, with a view to building a new international economic order.

Romania is firmly determined to actively contribute—together with all developing countries and other states in the world—to solving all these problems, in the belief that these problems, along with disarmament and peace, are decisive factors for the establishment of new international relations, for the progress of each nation, and for a better and more just world on our planet. (loud and prolonged applause)

Although the overall international situation is complicated and serious enough, we are convinced that the nations and the progressive political forces have the necessary ability to change the course of events and bring about and impose disarmament, peace, and a new world economic order. We will always be among the front ranks of the struggle of these peoples for peace and equal cooperation among all nations in the world! (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu - RCP!" and "Ceausescu - peace!")

Esteemed comrades, all party bodies and organizations, the Central Committee, all bodies of the revolutionary workers democracy, the state organs, and the entire nation should take firmer steps, in a spirit of full unity, to unflinchingly fulfill all plan indicators for this year in industry and construction, by paying particular attention to commendably fulfilling production and export tasks.

In agriculture we should take steps to harvest the summer crop on schedule and without losses, to store and deliver it properly, and to carry out maintenance operations for the fall crops. Let us ensure that this year we obtain a higher crop than in the previous 2 years, and an overall better crop; existing conditions guarantee that, if we work better, we will attain such a crop! (loud and prolonged applause)

Let us work in such a way as to meet the next Central Committee plenum, which will probably take place in the fall, with ever better results. Until then, let us work, as I have already said, to implement the provisions of the April PEC Theses. Let us welcome the next plenum with good results in all spheres, so as to ensure new prospects for our fatherland's progress along the road of well-being and happiness, and strengthen our country's independence and sovereignty and Romania's communist construction! (loud applause and cheers, prolonged chants: "Ceausescu - RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

I declare the proceedings of the plenum closed, and I wish you all success in your entire activity! (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu - RCP!", "Ceausescu and the people!", and "Ceausescu - Romania, our esteem and pride!" All those present stand up and give prolonged cheers for the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

Leaders Condemn Hungary in CC Plenum Speeches

AU0207143088 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 29 June on pages 2 and 4 carries 12 reports ranging between 900 and 1,300 words on speeches made by full and candidate members of the RCP Central Committee—including 2 PEC candidate members—at the 28 June RCP Central Committee Plenum. All speeches, totaling some 14,000 words, follow the same pattern: a review, in general terms, of socioeconomic achievements and concerns in various spheres of activity; effusive praise for Nicolae Ceausescu's "decisive role" in fashioning Romania's overall domestic and foreign policy; expressions of "satisfaction" and "gratitude" for the implementation of pay and pension increases; and strong condemnation of Hungarian "attempts at interference" in Romania's domestic affairs and full endorsement for the RCP position in the Romanian - Hungarian dispute.

Speeches by the following PEC candidate members are reported:

Maria Ghitulica, first secretary of Iasi County RCP Committee, who, after presenting her county's achievements and praising Ceausescu for the decision to

increase remuneration and pensions, "fully endorses the content of the letter sent by the RCP Central Committee to the MSZMP Central Committee" and condemns "tendentious and slandering commentaries" in the Hungarian press as well as "hostile statements and public manifestations there against our country." She "fully endorses" the proposal that the "PEC examine the opportuneness of maintaing the Embassy of the SR of Romania in Hungary" and adds that "when our dearest values and most sacred rights are being jeopardized, we must think of much firmer steps."

Iosif Szasz, first secretary of Caras-Severin County RCP Committee and one of the country's most prominent Hungarian officials, who, after discussing the situation in his county and praising Ceausescu's all-round merits, deals at length with the Romanian - Hungarian dispute. Thus, he expresses "profound indignation at the persistent attempts of reactionary circles from abroad to belittle and ignore our people's huge achievements," all the more so as "these attempts at gross interference in our domestic affairs come from chauvinist and revanchist circles in a neighboring country." The speaker goes on to say that "slandering press commentaries and hostile manifestations, including the 27 June manifestation, enjoyed even the support of the Hungarian authorities;" therefore, "we now realize that it is not just certain chauvinist circles, but rather the authorities themselves and the government, which are encouraging such inadmissible manifestations in the relations between the two socialist countries." He considers the "proposal to examine the conditions for the activity of our embassy in Budapest as useful" and adds that "all recent events clearly prove that the authorities in Hungary are trying to direct the serious socioeconomic and political situation in Hungry onto such channels, as to turn away the attention of the public." Szasz "most firmly condemns" any "attempts at interference in our domestic affairs, regardless of pretext" and concludes that "we do not need anyone's advice on solving our problems, which are being solved as has been the case to date, by our glorious Communist Party."

Among other leaders whose speeches are reported by SCINTEIA—all of which deal briefly with achievements at local level and are full of praise and gratitude for Ceausescu and the pay increase—the more prominent ones are: Ion Popa, member of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of Hunedoara County RCP Committee, who "totally and indignantly rejects hostile manifestations in the Hungarian People's Republic against our country" and "begs the PEC of the RCP Central Committee to examine whether, in these conditions of violation of all norms and relations between socialist countries, the Embassy of the SR of Romania can still function in Budapest;" Nicolae Amza, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee and minister of petroleum, who "firmly condemns" the continuation in Hungary of "slandering actions against our party-state policy;" and Vasile Barbulet, member of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of Maramures County RCP Committee, who asks the Hungarian side to "end any attempt at interference in our domestic affairs" as well as all "nationalist, chauvinist, anti-Romanian, and anti-socialist actions" and adds that "when the country's supreme values are endangered, it is our duty to think of even firmer measures."

Ceausescu Gives Speech at SDUF Plenary Meeting

AU0207090188 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jun 88 pp 1,3

["Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Speech at the Plenary Meeting of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front" held on 28 June in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends: The plenary meeting of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], a broad democratic political body of our socialist society, discussed the issues on the agenda, particularly the activity and the contribution of the SDUF member organizations to fulfilling the plans and programs on Romania's socioeconomic development and to continuously raising the material and intellectual well-being of our whole nation—the supreme goal of the policy promoted by our party and of our comprehensively developed socialist society, which we are successfully building in Romania. (loud, prolonged applause)

The plenary meeting unanimously adopted the proposals on increasing remuneration and pensions which are going to be presented to the Grand National Assembly. Increasing the remuneration of all the working people, particularly of those who receive the lowest pay or are on pension, starting with the smallest pensions, is an expression of the great humanism and democratic character of our socialist system, in which people are the true masters of their destinies and conscious builders of their present and bright, free, and independent future and all the measures and activity aim at ensuring the continuous improvement of the people's well-being.

As a matter of fact, only one group of people has been left out of this pay increase. I did not talk about this at the RCP Central Committee plenum but I would like to tell the SDUF plenary meeting that this refers to the leading party and state cadres, starting with minister secretaries of state and up to the president of the SR of Romania. We did not deem it necessary to increase the pay of this category of working people because we have acted and are acting in the spirit of socialist ethics and equity, and we have been concerned particularly with increasing smaller retributions by 33 percent and smaller pensions by 40 percent. We have done this precisely in order to ensure better living conditions for a larger group of people, the more so since this group consists mainly of young people who start their first years of activity in various areas. (loud applause)

You have studied the documents; therefore, I do not want to dwell on them now. We should constantly keep in mind that we were able to adopt these decisions under the current conditions of world economic crisis because in the first half of the current 5-year plan period—in spite of the difficulties we have encountered—we have succeeded in achieving important development in our economy and raising the general level of socioeconomic development. Also, we were able to achieve all this because of the policy we have promoted in the years of socialist construction and, particularly, in the years that followed the Ninth RCP Congress, when we allocated about one third of the national income for the development of the production forces, industry, agriculture, science, technology, education, culture, and all the other sectors of activity.

We have firmly applied the guidelines set forth by the Ninth RCP Congress and the party national conference in 1967 regarding the territorial-administrative reorganization and the urban planning of our localities and the industrial development in all the regions of our country. Thus, hundreds of new industrial centers and almost 100 towns have been built. This enabled us to ensure completely equal working and living condition for all the working people, regardless of nationality, and for all our people! (loud, prolonged applause)

Adopting the measures regarding the increase of remuneration and pensions for virtually every family of working people was an action that would be reflected in the increase of income and in the rise of the material and intellectual well-being. We have not traveled a smooth road, as I have mentioned on many occasions. On the contrary, we have traveled a difficult road with many obstacles, and overcome many difficulties. Nevertheless, we continued our firm progress, fully believing in the correctness of the cause of of socialist construction and in the power of our free people who are masters of their destinies. (loud, prolonged applause)

No doubt a correct general policy is essential for firm progress, but this is only the beginning. The workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all our people play the decisive role in this process! That is why I would like, at this SDUF plenary meeting, to pay tribute to the activity of our whole nation and of all our people who are the true builders of socialism, of well-being and happiness, and of an independent Romania! (loud cheers and applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

The thesis of building socialism with the people and for the people is not an abstract, general notion; it is the reality of our workers revolutionary democracy and of the fact that all the citizens of our homeland, regardless of nationality or belief, work in complete unity for the benefit and well-being of the whole nation, for the continuous prosperity of our civilization, and for strengthening the independence of our homeland. Today, this is the strongest force of our nation and of our state, Romania! (loud, prolonged applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu, Romania—our esteem and pride!")

Every person of good faith pays tribute to Romania's achievements and I must tell you on this occasion, too, that frequently during meetings abroad and at home I hear many people expressing their great appreciation for the work and the achievements of the Romanian people. These are not statements made out of politeness but are the result of the observations of people with different political beliefs about our people's work, activity, and policy of peace and international cooperation. This is something that increases our confidence in the correctness of our policy and increases our belief that we must strengthen our policy of peace and international cooperation with all the nations and all the countries of the world, regardless of the social system. (loud, prolonged applause)

Now, all the SDUF organizations should work with the utmost responsibility—each person at his place of work—to implement the socioeconomic development programs, to improve and modernize the whole activity, to continuously develop our workers revolutionary democracy, to ensure the proper functioning of the new democratic bodies and markedly increase their cooperation with the state bodies, as one of the most important conditions to ensure the appropriate flow of our whole activity.

During the period that preceeded our plenary meeting, the SDUF member organizations widely discussed the issues we mentioned today. Yesterday, the Working People's Councils of Hungarian and German Nationality also discussed these issues. This morning the programs have been discussed within the SDUF, which includes over 4 million people who are not RCP members and who, in complete unity and under the leadership of our Communist Party, the leading political force of our society, firmly work to make an important contribution to all Romania's achievements.

In fact, all the organizations and bodies, and all the SDUF members—in one way or another, in accordance with their respective fields of activity—play an active role in the general development of our homeland and make their contribution to it.

As a matter of fact, our more than 2,000-years-old history is full of many, many lessons. The people who were bound to their nation and to their land and wished to ensure the development of the Romanian language and the Romanian nation and culture and contributed to the formation of the Romanian nation have always fulfilled their duty, in one way or another. And, as one would say, when the need arose, they laid aside all their instruments and took hold of the sword to defend the land and the independence of the homeland and fought against foreign oppression.

Certainly, we are living in other times now. All of us must work now, regardless of where we are, and raise our homeland to new peaks of progress and civilization in order to ensure a dignified and free place for our nation among all the free nations of the world. Let us lay everything else aside and fight for peace, cooperation, and disarmament because only under peaceful conditions can we ensure the future of our nation and the future of all the peoples and nations of the world! (loud, prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu - peace!")

Esteemed comrades and friends, the SR of Romania has developed and continues to broadly develop its relations with all the countries of the world, regardless of their social system. We participate and we will also continue to participate actively in the future, in seeking solutions to the serious and complex problems of our times, in the interest of all the nations, of their independence and sovereignty, of peace and socioeconomic progress for each nation.

Within this framework, I would like to briefly mention the exchange of letters between the RCP and the MSZMP. I spoke a little more about it during the RCP Central Committee plenum, so I do not want to repeat those things.

When we sent the letter to the MSZMP leadership, we proceeded from the need to conduct discussions between the two party delegations, in order to jointly arrive at the renunciation of any activity against Socialist Romania and to put an end to the chauvinist and nationalistic activity of systematically misleading the Hungarian people about the realities prevailing in our country. In the answer that we received at the end of June, the MSZMP leadership said it agreed to start discussions in stages.

We believed that this was an important step, but, unfortunately, only a few days went by and Hungary continued to make statements and publish all kind of nationalist - chauvinist material regarding the policy promoted by Romania, and in connection with this, yesterday a demonstration was organized in front of our embassy. It is difficult to understand the reasoning of the organizers of this demonstration. Maybe the lack of a firm exposure of the Horthyist policy, or moreover, the admiration in some Hungarian circles for the Horthyist policy is a source of inspiration for all those who are full of hatred for the great achievements of the Romanian people and for the programs of socialist development of our homeland.

It is not a secret that there are different ways of approaching the issue of building socialism. But we have always proceeded and continue to proceed from the fact that the building of socialism can be carried out under various conditions, which differ from one country to another and from one period to another, and that each party and people choose the development path that they believe is the most suitable. The real judge must be the people in each country, reality, and life which has proved and will continue to prove to what extent one path or another is in keeping with the realities and the aspirations for well-being and freedom of the nation.

We do not want to interfere in any way in the domestic affairs of other countries, nor in those of neighboring Hungary. The current problems of that country should be solved by the Hungarian leadership and the Hungarian people and, proceeding from this we cannot allow anybody to interfere in any way in our domestic affairs or to decide what is a good or a bad way to solve a problem, or how it should be solved. We also have many opinions about what is going on in various countries and in Hungary. But we do not believe that we should refer to them or that we should interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries. Moreover, we cannot allow such declarations again in a Hungarian parliament commission that the constant policy promoted by Hungary is that all the citizens in other countries who have distant forefathers of Hungarian origin belong to the Hungarian nation and that Hungary assumes its responsibility to concern itself with them and direct their activity.

This concept is alien to international rights, a concept that Horthy himself would have not dared to formulate. But, it seems that some people want to go beyond everything that was the worst in the history of mankind in this respect.

The problems of the Romanian citizens—regardless of the origin of their parents—are the concern of our party and state. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to exactly clarify century-old events. One thing is clear—the Romanian nation was born on these lands, it gained its independence, forged itself into a nation through struggle, cooperated with its neighbors, including with progressive figures of the Hungarian nation. The working people of Romanian, Hungarian or any other origin have cooperated on these lands. Everything that has been achieved in Romania is the result of the joint work of all those who live in Romania and are Romanian citizens with equal rights and equal duties! All the citizens of our homeland are the concern of the leadership of our state and party, our society, and of our people themselves, who in a democratic way decide on their own development and their socialist and communist future! (loud, prolonged applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

We hope and wish that such manifestations and concepts will cease as soon as possible and I think that it is understood that the interest of the Romanian and the Hungarian people is to live in good neighborliness and cooperate actively in all areas, for the construction of socialism, for raising their standard of living, and for ensuring the independence of each nation. In this way the interests of the Romanian nation, of the Hungarian nation, of peace, and international cooperation will be truly served. (loud, prolonged applause)

There are many difficult international problems. We are deeply concerned about the serious world economic situation and about the worsening situation of developing countries. We speak firmly in support of a new international economic order and for the necessary conditions to ensure the socioeconomic progress of developing countries, to ensure a balanced development of the world economy, and to establish new relations of complete equality among all the nations based on the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, and noninterference in domestic affairs, and respect for each nation's right to choose the development path it desires, without any outside interference. (loud, prolonged applause)

We are firmly determined to participate with all our forces in the future too in the process of developing friendship and cooperation with all the peoples and progressive forces, with all those who speak up for peace, freedom, disarmament, and for the independence of each nation. We believe that working in unity, the progressive forces and people everywhere have the necessary power and will ultimately impose—even if hard battles are needed—a new way of thinking, a new policy, and disarmament and will ensure the attainment of a world of peace and cooperation, free of weapons and wars. For such a world we should all work with all our determination! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu, Romania—peace and friendship!")

Esteemed comrades and friends: Now all of us should return to our workplaces with the firm determination to work with all our power, in complete unity, in order to fulfill this year's plan and appropriately fulfill the 5-year plan, thus ensuring the achievement of the strategic objectives for our homeland's progress to a new development stage and for raising Romania to new peaks of progress and civilization. (loud and prolonged applause)

I would like to extend to all the SDUF organizations and bodies, to the SDUF National Council, and to all our people best wishes for new achievements and great successes in all areas, much health and happiness! (loud cheers and applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the people!," "Ceausescu, Romania—our esteem and pride!." The audience sing "Union Is Written on Our Colors." In close unity, all those present in the hall rise and cheer minutes on end for the RCP—the leading political force of our nation—and for the RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

Leaders Condemn Hungary at SDUF Plenum

AU0207164788 [Editorial Report] Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 29 June on pages 2 and 4 carries 10 reports ranging between 700 and 1,000 words on speeches made by working people, top officials, and other prominent religious and cultural figures at the plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] on 28 June in Bucharest. All speeches, totaling some 8,000 words, deal in general terms with various facets of socioeconomic life and SDUF activity—with particular emphasis on Nicolae Ceausescu's great merits in fashioning Romania's domestic and foreign policy—and include expressions of gratitude for the decision to increase remuneration and pensions as well as full endorsement for the RCP policies. Some of the more prominent speakers also refer to the Romanian - Hungarian dispute:

Thus, Alexandrina Gainuse, member of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of Ialomita County RCP Committee, taking note of the "hostile chauvinist and nationalist positions" adopted by "certain circles and even official figures in Hungary," considers the "proposal to examine the opportuneness of maintaining the Romanian Embassy in Budapest" as "fully justified." She concludes that "the serious situation created" requires that "we adopt a firmer position of categorically rejecting any interference in our domestic affairs."

Hajdu Gyozo, chief editor of the Hungarian magazine IGAZ SZO and chairman of the Mures County Council of Romanian Working People of Hungarian Nationality, pledges to "ardently and faithfully follow Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's orientations" and "categorically rejects any outside attempts at interference in our domestic affairs." He says that "no ideological diversion from abroad can weaken the unflinching unity of all the people around the party" and "nothing will thwart our holy determination to defend at all cost the freedom, independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity" of "our only beloved fatherland, Socialist Romania."

Eduard Eisenburger, member of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Romanian Working People of German Nationality, expresses "disgust" at the "so-called concern shown by certain circles abroad for the fate of coexisting nationalities" and "categorically rejects any attempts at slandering realities in Romania." He "firmly disapproves of chauvinist and irredentist manifestations of certain circles in the Hungarian People's Republic, which look with hostility and malevolence on the Romanian people's great achievements" and concludes that "nobody will be able to undermine the unflinching unity of the Romanian people."

Iuliu Fejes, member of the RCP Central Committee and secretary of the Council of Romanian Working People of Hungarian Nationality, "firmly condemns" the "increasingly frequent nationalist, chauvinist, and anti-Romanian manifestations in Hungary," which "give us cause for deep sorrow and indignation." He says that "such manifestations, public demonstrations, and official statements" amount to "interference in Romania's domestic affairs" and "seriously jeopardize the relations between the two countries and the cause of socialism and peace." In conclusion, he says that "everybody must realize that all our problems, which are part and parcel of

the process of developing the social and political system in Romania, are and will be solved only by the RCP and the Romanian State and by us, those who have lived and worked together on these lands for centuries on end."

German Council Plenum Report on Programs
AU3006163188 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jun 88 p 2

["Report on Steps Taken by the Council of Romanian Working People of German Nationality To Unflinchingly Implement the Programs for the Country's Socioeconomic Development, the Theses, Guidelines, and Recommendations Made by the Party Secretary General and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in His Speech at the Meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee on 29 April 1988 Regarding Certain Problems of the Management of the Socioeconomic Activity, of Ideological and Political - Educational Work, and of the International Situation—Abridged Text"]

[Text] The plenary meeting of the Romanian working people of German nationality is taking place in an atmosphere of great political fervor determined by the extensive discussions within the party and with the people of the theses that are of inestimable theoretical and practical value, and of the guidelines and recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his speech to the meeting of the Political Executive Committee on 29 April this year, a document of exceptional importance that highlights the profoundly scientific nature of our party's and state's policy that creatively applies the general truths of socialist and communist construction to the specific conditions in our homeland.

The speech made by the party secretary general opens up broad prospects for the activity to implement the great programs for our homeland's socioeconomic development and clearly outlines the ways and directions of action for all our people to unflinchingly implement the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and of the Party National Conference.

The extensive and comprehensive political, economic, and social issues contained in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech and the whole contents of this political program-document are an outstanding scientific analysis of the factors, processes, and phenomena determining a greater enhancement of the leading role of our Communist Party, the vital core of all our nation, in building the comprehensively developed socialist society with the people and for the people.

In the spirit of this masterly speech, of the guidelines, and recommendations made in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recent speech at the working meeting with the party aktiv and basic cadres from the organizational, ideological, and political - educational areas, the plenary meeting of our council—the report points out—is called upon to examine with communist and revolutionary exactingness and responsibility the activity carried out by the Romanian working people of German nationality, in close and unshakeable unity with all our people, to ensure the development and many-sided prosperity of our common homeland—the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Within this framework, it is emphasized that the council members will intensify their efforts and, under the leadership of the party bodies and organizations, will carry out sustained ideological and political - educational work and mobilize all Romanian working people of German nationality in industry, construction, agriculture, and other areas to increase their contribution to fulfilling the socioeconomic development plans and programs and to implementing the targets put forward by the 13th RCP Congress and the Party National Conference.

The report then emphasizes: We want to pay warm and respectful homage to our illustrious party and state leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for everything that has been achieved in the construction of socialism and for everything he has done and continues to do for the well-being of the people and for the homeland's dignity, freedom, and full independence and sovereignty.

At the same time, we express profound gratitude and the highest esteem to Comrade Elena Ceausescu, eminent politician and scholar of broad international renown, who is making a particular contribution to the implementation of the domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party and state, and to the flowering and affirmation of Romanian education, science, and culture.

We want to mention that we are proud to be citizens of Socialist Romania, which guarantees full equality for all sons and creates equal conditions for of all of its members to assert themselves firmly in society.

Fresh and telling proof of our party's constant concern with improving the standard of living—for which we want to express warm thanks from this high rostrum—are the measures taken on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative regarding the increase in the working people's remuneration, occupational and old-age pensions, and war invalids' pensions.

After emphasizing the great achievements of the years of socialist construction, especially in the wake of the Ninth RCP Congress, the report points out:

The forces of production which have been distributed in a rational and balanced way throughout the country have gone through an intensive development and modernization process, and continue to do so.

This process, strengthened by the extensive program for territorial planning, is of particular political, economic, and social importance. The accelerated development of the forces of production is coupled by the constant

improvement of the relations of production and social relations, on the basis of strengthening socialist ownership, placing the planning and management activity on a scientific foundation, and formulating and applying the principles of workers' self-management, self-administration, and the economic-financial mechanism.

Emphasizing the particular significance of the country's administrative - territorial reorganization, the report continues: The 20 years that have passed since then prove the correctness of these measures, their major economic, political, and social significance, and vigorously demonstrate the consistency of our party's and state's policy regarding the rational distribution of the forces of production throughout the country, the economic and social improvement of all localities in our homeland, and the constant concern with ensuring equal working and living conditions for all our country's sons, and for them to assert themselves in society. Realities around us, the new industrial platforms that have been erected in Timisoara, Sibiu, Brasov, Arad, Caras-Severin, and in other localities and counties, where Romanians of German nationality live and work, as well as the new image of all localities and areas in our country, convincingly illustrate that solely on the basis of a policy of balanced distribution of the forces of production can one ensure the constant improvement of socialist civilization and the well-being of the whole of society.

The report then emphasizes: One of the greatest accomplishments in the years of socialist construction in Romania is complete equality for all the sons of our country, and the achievement of the unity and fraternity of the working people throughout the homeland.

A fundamental element of achieving full equality of rights lies in the broad democracy of our system and guaranteeing the equal and unhampered participation of all citizens of our country in the political activity and the leadership of society. The presence of Romanian working people who come from among the ranks of the coexisting nationalities in the bodies of our workers revolutionary democracy, in the collective leadership bodies of units and mass and civic and organizations, and in local and central party and state bodies vigorously demonstrates that in the Romania of today all people are participating in the leadership of society, in formulating and implementing the general development programs, and in building our nation's socialist and communist destiny.

A uniform and democratic educational system in the languages of the coexisting nationalities is operating in our country in both secondary and higher education. At the same time, we must emphasize that it is a civic duty of the Romanians of German nationality to know the Romanian language, and it is also a precondition for the equality that permits each citizen to assert and fulfill himself politically and professionally, and to prove his creative energy and capability for the benefit of all people and the constant advance of the homeland toward communism.

Thanks to the RCP's policy that promoted and continues to promote a profoundly humane policy of real equality, of rejecting and firmly combating nationalism and chauvinism, and all manifestations of national feud, which are harmful products of reactionary, bourgeois ideology, in the years of socialist construction the right to culture, art, and scientific research was guaranteed for all sons of our homeland. What is significant in this respect is the fact that 10 publishing houses also publish books in the German language for the relatively small population of Romanians of German nationality. Professional theatrical groups reform in Timisoara and Sibiu, and there is a puppet theater in this language in Sibiu. Four newspapers and three periodicals are also published to meet the needs of this population.

Within the context of the great economic and political achievements of modern Romania, the "voices" of some circles abroad, the statements, and certain tendentious materials published in the foreign press, trying to deny the socialist achievements of the Romanian people, to falsify and denigrate history with the obvious aim of dealing a blow to the unity of aspirations and common ideals of the sons of our homeland, come as a surprise for all inhabitants of our country. We reject them with indignation as some outrageous concoction, as a shameless attempt at reviving reactionary and revanchist theses that sow discord, and as gross interference in our domestic affairs, which is an attempt on the sovereign rights of the Romanian people. Such voices, statements, and materials—which are part and parcel of a campaign to slander our country and the RCP's policy—naturally cause profound bewilderment and indignation in our country and among the ranks of the Romanian working people of German nationality.

We want to clearly tell these gentlemen—who in their arguments draw on the yellowed pages of fascist and revisionist writings that recall sad and shameful remembrances, and which have been condemned for once and all by peoples and by history—that for us, who have been living and working here for 8 centuries, Romania is and will remain our only homeland.

The feelings of unity, creed, and common ideal among all working people, feelings which have gained new and qualitative greater scope in the years of socialism, are based on century-old traditions of work and united struggle by all those who coexist on this Romanian soil, and who have jointly created all material and cultural assets, thus contributing to the promotion of progress and civilization in our homeland. Therefore, we reaffirm with all our strength and responsibility that we accept nobody's interference and that we need nobody's

"advice" from outside in connection with our life and joint work, and our supreme ideal—socialism and communism on the ancient soil of our dear homeland, Romania.

The bitter experience of the not too distant past has taught us that such "lessons" have no other aim than sowing enmity among working people on the basis of their ethnic origin and mother tongue. In the final analysis, they constitute brutal interference in a basic domestic problem, flagrantly and seriously at variance with the norms of international law. Rejecting their anomalous claims with great indignation, we want to tell these gentlemen, who are playing into the hands of reactionary circles, that the problems of Romania, an independent, free, and sovereign state, fall within the competence of solely the RCP, the government, and the other constitutional supreme bodies, and that only they have the right to examine and solve them.

We also firmly reject the way in which the same reactionary and imperialist circles are trying to define the notion of "human rights" by ignoring some of the basic rights—the right to work, to education, and the right to life. Each of us struggling at his workplace to build a society of freedom and human dignity, we, the Romanian working people of German nationality, cannot tolerate that people be incited to leave their homeland under the pretext of "human rights." At the same time, we express our full disagreement with those who, under various pretexts, have left or are trying to leave the country lured by the mirage of "wealth" and by the false illusion of equal chances in capitalism, in the so-called rich societies, where the most fierce exploitation and oppression and the violation and humiliation of the human dignity are encountered at every turn.

It must be clear to everyone that a population as that of the German nationality, which took form as an ethnic entity in these Romanian lands, does not have and cannot have any homeland other than Romania. Therefore, all our problems, those of the Romanian State, and their solution fall exclusively within the competence of this state whose completely free citizens we are, enjoying equal rights.

In this sense, we are duty-bound to intensify the work of patriotic education, of cultivating love for the homeland and party, and of taking consistent and effective action to increase our contribution to molding the new man, to constantly intensifying fraternal friendship among all sons of the homeland, to mobilizing the Romanian working people of German nationality to fulfill the tasks put forward by this year's plan and by the overall 5-year plan, and our contribution to constantly raising the country to the highest pinnacles of the communist society, as requested by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The report affirms the profound adherence of the Romanian working people of German nationality to the wise and constructive foreign policy promoted by our party and state, whose consistent promoter is the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. We want to take this opportunity, too, the report emphasizes, to express great appreciation and gratitude for the untiring activity and for the steps and initiatives of wide international response of our beloved and esteemed leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, aimed at achieving disarmament, building a world of peace, cooperation, and understanding among peoples, and at defending the supreme right of nations and peoples to life and to a free and dignified existence.

In conclusion, the report expresses the solemn pledge of the Romanian working people of German nationality to spare no effort and to contribute with all their energy and capability to building the comprehensively developed socialist society and to the constant prosperity and elevation—in freedom and dignity—of our dear homeland—socialist Romania.

Resolution Issued

AU3006105188 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jun 88 p 3

["Resolution of the 27 June 1988 Plenary Meeting of the Council of Romanian Working People of German Nationality of the SR of Romania"]

[Text] The plenary session of the Council of Romanian Working People of German Nationality held a plenary meeting on 27 June 1988, when it discussed, in a spirit of great communist responsibility and profound patriotic and revolutionary involvement, the tasks resting on the Romanian working people of German nationality aimed at fulfilling, in close unity with all people, the plans and programs for the country's socioeconomic development, the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and of the RCP National Conference, and aimed at resolutely implementing the theses, guidelines, recommendations made by the party secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in his masterly speeches to the meeting of the Political Executive Committee in April, at the forum of workers democracy, and at the working meeting with the party aktiv and basic cadres in the organizational, ideological, and political-educational areas.

Inspired with the most profound feelings of appreciation and respect, and of strong and lasting adherence to the overall domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party and state, the participants in the plenary session expressed their boundless love for and gratitude to the party secretary general and president of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, eminent revolutionary and enthusiastic patriot, founder of modern Socialist Romania, and prominent figure of the present-day world for the constant concern with making sure that everything that is being achieved in our homeland and all plans and

programs for our homeland's socioeconomic development serve the well-being and happiness of all our country's sons and the constant improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of our people.

With great patriotic pride, the participants emphasize the particular theoretical and practical importance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's theses for the upcoming RCP Central Committee plenum and the decisive role played by the party secretary general and president of the Republic in the process of perfecting the organizational framework and the management of the Romanian society and of the entire social life, and his role in uniting the efforts of all working people in our homeland and mobilizing their creative energy in the extensive process of building the comprehensively developed socialist society with the people and for the people and Romania's firm advancement toward communism.

Throughout its proceedings, the plenary meeting emphatically stresses the achievements attained by our people in the years of socialist construction, particularly in the wake of the Ninth RCP Congress—the most prosperous era in our multimillenary existence, which is called by all our country's sons—as a token of great respect for its great founder—the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era." The proceedings also emphasize the indestructible unity of all our people around the party and its secretary general, and the firm determination of the Romanian working people of German nationality to do all they can to ensure the economic and sociopolitical prosperity of our homeland—Romania, a free, sovereign, and independent country.

The plenary meeting also pays warm homage to Comrade Elena Ceausescu, outstanding politician and scholar of wide international renown, for her particular contribution to formulating and implementing the overall domestic and foreign policy of our party and state, to constantly increasing the efficiency of scientific and technological research in all areas, and to the constant prosperity of Romanian science, education, and culture.

With profound and fervent patriotic pride, the participants in the plenary meeting express their feelings of great respect toward our heroic and glorious Communist Party and toward its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, excellent promoter and ingenious strategist of all plans and programs for our homeland's development in general, and for raising it to the highest pinnacles of progress and civilization.

1. The participants in the plenary meeting pledge to intensify their efforts to completely fulfill this year's plan and the overall 5-year plan, the export tasks, and to better capitalize on raw and other materials, on fuels, and energy. Great efforts have to be made to complete the harvesting campaign under favorable conditions and on schedule in order to achieve the largest yields possible.

2. Emphasizing the decisive and essential contribution made by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the sustained development of the forces of production and to their balanced distribution throughout the country, and his contribution to initiating and leading the large-scale administrative-territorial reorganization process, the plenary meeting pledges to do all it can to implement the programs for our country's socioeconomic development and for locality planning, something that will ensure constantly better working and living conditions for all our homeland's sons, as well as better conditions for the firm affirmation of the creative energy of all our people and for the wide-scale implementation of the targets of the new scientific-technological revolution and of the new agrarian revolution.

3. With profound gratitude, the participants in the plenary meeting greatly value the new measures for increasing the remuneration of the working personnel and pensions. This is telling proof of the constant increase in our country's economic potential and an expression of the constant and profoundly humane concern of the party and state, and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally with continuously improving the material and cultural well-being of all working people—the supreme goal of the entire policy promoted by the RCP.

4. In the great work of building socialism with the people and for the people, stemming from the profoundly renewing and humane concept of the party secretary general, the participants in the plenary meeting pledge to resolutely work to improve the quality of patriotic and revolutionary education, and the work of molding the new man and of cultivating feelings of pride for the glorious past struggles of the Romanian people and for the noteworthy achievements of Socialist Romania.

5. The plenary meeting of the Council of Romanian Working People of German Nationality firmly and indignantly rejects any interference in the peaceful life and work of the Romanian people, because the settlement of our domestic problems falls exclusively within the competence of the RCP, the country's government, and the other constitutional bodies invested by the people. The participants in the plenary meeting vehemently condemn all those who are trying to denigrate the great achievements attained by the Romanian people in the years of socialist construction, to incite people to emigrate and to leave their ancient homeland, a country characterized by the fraternal work of all working people, by dignity and freedom—the Socialist Republic of Romania.

6. Emphasizing the great value of the assessments made Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, great hero of peace, in connection with the current international situation, the plenary meeting pledges to struggle tirelessly to implement the initiatives and excellent steps taken by Socialist

Romania and its president in favor of peace and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and in the direction of building a better and more just world on our planet.

Intensively mobilized by the excellent example set by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in work and life and by his untiring revolutionary activity in the service of the Romanian people's progress, civilization, and peace, the participants in the plenary meeting express the unanimous determination of the Romanian working people of German nationality to work with all their strength, with patriotic devotion, and self-denial, and closely united around the party and its secretary general, to implement, with a great sense of responsibility and exactingness, all plans for our homeland's socioeconomic development and the bright program of the party.

Six Yugoslavs Among Fatalities on Iranian Airbus

LD0407085888 Belgrae TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 July (TANJUG)—Six Yugoslavs employed on our Ivan Milutinovic construction enterprise site in Iran lost their lives in the accident involving the Iranian passenger plane brought down in the waters of the Gulf yesterday by U.S. missiles. [passage omitted on names given]

We have learned that our workers were traveling to Dubai to get their visas extended.

Mikulic Condolences to Musavi

LD0407214888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1916 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jul (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic has sent a telegram of condolences to Iranian Premier Mir Hoseyn Musavi in connection with the tragedy and great loss of human life caused by the shooting down of the Iranian passenger plane.

Dizdarevic Cables Khamene'i

LD0407164788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jul (TANJUG)—In connection with the shooting down of the Iranian civil aircraft in the Gulf region, Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram expressing his condolences to 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Loncar Telegram to Velayati

LD0407214288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1913 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jul (TANJUG)—Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar has sent a telegram of condolences to the Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Ali Akbar Velayati in connection with the shooting down of the Iranian passenger plane.

Milika Sundic Commentary

LD0407145988 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Milika Sundic Commentary: "The Downing of the Iranian Passenger Plane Is an Action That Cannot be Justified in Any Way"]

[Text] The downing by the U.S. cruiser "Vincennes"—a warship of the U.S. fleet in the Arab-Persian Gulf—of the Iranian plane carrying 295 passengers will without a doubt have major consequences for relations between Iran and the United States, and possibly even for the course of the Iran-Iraq conflict. The action by the crew of the U.S. cruiser cannot be justified in any way because it is clear even to a layman that this was a major blunder and irresponsible behavior.

The statement by Iranian Premier Musavi serves as a warning that the worst possible thing can happen in Iranian-U.S. relations in the future, despite the regret expressed by President Reagan and the Pentagon, especially since the Americans are trying to devise a justification for the action by the crew of the cruiser "Vincennes," namely that immediately prior to the downing of the Iranian passenger plane, a minor skirmish occured with Iranian patrol boats; but there is no connection whatever between the two incidents.

What is particularly surprising is the Pentagon's attempt to discover major differences between the downing of the South Korean passenger plane in the Soviet Far East 5 years ago and the incident in the Strait of Hormuz. True, there are similarities, but the established facts must not lose sight of...that is, that the South Korean plane had intruded deeply into Soviet air space and that its crew had not reacted to air-defense warnings and the jet fighter that followed it. Of course, it must be made clear immediately that there is no justification, either for the former or the latter case because both cases represent violence or the rash use of force, to put it as mildly as possible.

True, when the Soviet jet brought down the South Korean passenger plane, the Americans launched an unprecedented, worldwide anti-Soviet campaign, even in the United Nations. This now will rebound on them, and how, because after all, the Iranian airplane did not violate anyone's air space, nor was its crew alerted in a proper way to move out of the area of naval action.

The U.S. action in the waters of the Strait of Hormuz probably also will have an impact on the bellicosity of the forces within the Iranian religious and political leadership which oppose any thought of breaking off the conflict with Iraq. Let us recall that different views were heard recently, that the well-known UN Security Council Resolution be accepted as the only solution for the way out of the conflict, but following the grave incident involving the Iranian passenger plane, hardly anyone in Tehran will dare to advocate a peaceful solution to the Gulf conflict.

Also, the question is posed how the USSR will react to the new situation, not only because the same happened to it 5 years ago, but primarily because of the current favorable state of relations between Moscow and Washington. There is no doubt that the denunciation of the U.S. action will not fail to materialize, but it is hard to believe that Moscow will emulate the U.S. behavior displayed after the downing of the South Korean passenger plane. After all, mistakes are possible, even if they are unpardonable, and the least the Americans can do now is

to apologize and pay compensation to the families of the victims, coupled with a firm commitment that they will not commit another similar mistake.

Any Iranian revenge action, we are sure, would be counter-productive because it would only step up tension in the already unstable relations between Washington and Tehran.

TANJUG's Lalic Comments

LD0407203388 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 4 Jul 88

["Innocent Victims in Gulf"—TANJUG headline; by Borislav Lalic]

[Text] Belgrade, July 4 (TANJUG)—Whether it was accidental or intentional, deliberate or thoughtless, the downing of the Iranian airliner in the Gulf is certainly the most terrible price paid on a single occasion to the absurd eight-year war whose battle fronts reach out much further than its coasts.

The horror of yesterday's tragedy of the A-300 Airbus lies not only in the fact that there were no survivors among the aircraft's 290 passengers and crew but in that the people who died were innocent and that many of them had not even known what a war was—news agencies' reports say that there were 66 children, including nine infants, among the victims.

The senseless war in the Gulf, where the strings and triggers are pulled both by the two feuding sides and by the big powers, on this occasion also took the lives of six Yugoslavs employees of the well-known Belgrade-based construction firm Ivan Milutinovic.

Their only "link" with the war and the Gulf was that they had to fly over it from their construction site in southern Iran—without ever harbouring a thought that anyone could fire at a passenger aircraft.

Someone, however, did. The airliner, hit by a missile from a U.S. cruiser while flying at an altitude of 2,300 meters, exploded and fell into the Gulf grave without a hope that anyone could have survived the catastrophe.

It became more than clear on the day when the Iran-Iraq war began to gain in dimensions and when the superpowers' warships sailed into the Gulf that there would be more and more victims and that the war and games being played around it would only provoke new tensions and cause new casualties.

However, hardly anyone had expected that the "war games" in the Gulf would cause the deaths of innocent women and children in a brutal utilization of war machinery and a savage demonstration of firepower.

The horror and absurdity of the mass death can be alleviated neither by the possibility of a "fatal mistake" being made by the Americans, by their decision perhaps being "rash," nor by the "right to defend oneself," as President Reagan has attempted to justify the act.

Behind the horrible act by the American cruiser stands an absurd and wrongful war whose entangled and bloody battlefronts have been infiltrated by the big powers, especially the United States, heightening the tension in the Gulf to enormous dimensions and causing new blood to be spilled.

If there can be anything comforting in yesterday's tragedy, it could only be the hope that the shock and protests over the deaths of 290 innocent people could influence countries and politicians to increase their efforts towards ending this absurd war.

Cultural Center in Australia Attacked

LD0407074888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0628 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Sydney, 4 July (TANJUG)—Four "Molotov cocktails" were thrown early on Saturday morning into the premises of the Yugoslav cultural center in the city of Adelaide. Damage amounting to about 60,000 Australian dollars was caused in the fire that followed the attack, believed to have been carried out by enemy emigres. This is reported by TANJUG correspondent Martin Trenevski.

Momir Dadic, president of the Yugoslav cultural center, said this attack had united rather than frightened the Yugoslav emigrants in Australia who are nurturing the traditions of Yugoslav nations and nationalities. He added that a few hours after the news of the attack became known the emigrants hurried to the center offering help to restore the premises as quickly as possible.

State Department Rejects Censure on Kosovo Issue

LD0407155088 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] New York, July 4 (TANJUG)—The initiators of the U.S. Congress human rights forum session devoted to the position of Albanians in Yugoslavia failed in their attempt to put Yugoslavia on "public trial," because their thesis about the alleged oppression of Albanians was not accepted unanimously.

The informal body which gathers senators and congressmen interested in human rights has placed the issue of the position of Albanians in Yugoslavia on the agenda for the second time in less than a year at the insistence of Congressman Joseph DioGuardi.

DioGuardi's family originally moved from Albania to Italy and then emigrated to the United States. He represents the County of Westchester, which is populated by large numbers of hostile Albanian immigrants who are ready to contribute to his election fund.

DioGuardi and his collaborators on the "Albanian issue", Congressmen James Traficant and Bob Dornan, who are extreme rightists and anti-Communists, are persistently trying to get the Congress to lift the most-favored-nation status which Yugoslavia enjoys in trade with the United States because the Yugoslav authorities are allegedly systematically oppressing the Albanian minority.

At the latest session they again repeated their claim that Albanians are a specific target of oppression by the Yugoslav authorities, but the ensuing discussion offered a more balanced picture of the situation in Yugoslavia's Autonomous Province of Kosovo, settled predominantly by Albanians.

DioGuardi and his followers failed in their attempt primarily because of a speech delivered by State Department representative Robert Farrand. Farrand set out that Yugoslavia is the only Balkan country which accepts the autonomy of ethnic minorities and that there is no proof of it being discriminative against any minority.

Farrand, who is senior deputy assistant secretary for human rights and humanitarian affairs, said that the languages spoken locally, the languages of the national minorities, are used in schools, courts and organs of authority.

Farrand said the Yugoslav autonomous provinces enjoy practically the same status as the republics and that their representatives are members of the country's state leadership. He noted that the representative from Kosovo, Sinan Hasani, was president of the state leadership.

Answering the tendentious statement that it is not by accident that Kosovo is the least developed part of Yugoslavia, Farrand said the province annually receives about one billion dollars from Yugoslavia's fund for assisting undeveloped regions.

Farrand said that the Serbs from Kosovo claim they are exposed to acts of violence by Albanians who are trying to expel them from the province.

Farrand concluded his speech by saying that the State Department does not believe it would be good for the U.S. Government to take a stand on the ethnic conflict between the Serbs and Albanians in Kosovo. Apart from supporting the respect of human rights for all Yugoslavs, the United States also supports the preservation of the independence, unity, territorial integrity and economic stability of Yugoslavia, he said.

FEC's Zemljaric Leaves for CEMA Session

LD0407205788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1626 GMT 4 Jul 88

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jul (TANJUG)—FEC Vice President Janez Zemljaric left today for Prague at the head of the Yugoslav delegation attending the 44th COMECON session. Also in the delegation is FEC member Mito Pejovski.

On the basis of the 1964 agreement between Yugoslavia and COMECON and the invitation of the session's host, Czechoslovak Federal Government Premier Lubomir Strougal, the Yugoslav delegation will take part in considering questions of mutual interest relating to projects in the complex program of the scientific-technical advancement of the COMECON member countries until the year 2000 and Yugoslavia's cooperation with these countries.

Committee Urges Jansa To End Hunger Strike

AU0107193788 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1700 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] The initiative committee for setting up a council for the protection of human rights and basic freedoms at the Republican conference of the SAWP of Slovenia held its second and third sessions the day before yesterday and today. The members proposed to the Republican Conference that at its next session it should set up a Council for the Protection of Human Rights, whose chief task should be to conduct actions to amend our legal system, especially in the sphere of criminal law and judicature, the freedom of association and gatherings, the issuance of travel documents, and other matters.

They also advocated that Yugoslavia should ratify the UN convention against torture and other forms of inhuman or cruel treatment or punishment, and that it should confirm the protocol to the International Treaty on Civil and Political Rights.

At its session today, the initiative committee for setting up a council for the protection of human rights and basic freedoms at the SAWP of Slovenia discussed the situation that arose with the filing of indictments and the extension of the detention of Jansa, Tasic, and Borstner, and the expansion of the indictment to apply to Franci Zavrl, responsible editor of MLADINA. Its statement says, among other things:

The committee regrets that the detention order, as an extreme means of assuring the unhindered course of investigations, has not been lifted. The committee justifiably expects that the Supreme Military Court, in keeping with its role and authority as the supreme juridical organ in the Yugoslav People's Army, will examine, in the most conscientious and thorough way, all the reasons for an extension of detention. The committee is convinced that in this case, too, and especially in this case, the Supreme Military Court will act in the spirit of the

constitutional principles on the protection of human rights, and in accordance with the principles of our criminal legislation and the internationally binding obligations of Yugoslavia.

The situation that has arisen demands active work by the respective organs in Slovenia, and the committee therefore calls for the implementation of the decisions adopted in the Republican assembly; and states in particular that, within the opportunities offered by the law, the accused should be released pending their trial, and should be free to chose their defense counsel.

The initiative committee is convinced that the military court is legally entitled to act for the benefit of the accused, and that such acts would contribute to calming down the public and to increasing confidence.

The members of the committee accepted with pleasure a report that a personal physician was allowed to visit Janez Jansa.

At its session today, the initiative committee also discussed Jansa's announced hunger strike. It decided that both the military juridical organs and the Slovene public should be warned about the extreme precariousness of the situation. The situation that has arisen with Jansa's decision to begin a hunger strike demands extremely considerate and wise conduct by all, in harmony with the general principles of humanity.

In this connection, the committee assures Janez Jansa that it will do everything in its power to insure that the further criminal proceedings will be correct and in keeping with the valid laws. The committee therefore suggests that Jansa should not resort to this extreme act of protest.

The committee suggests that the respective military juridical organs should allow a delegation of this committee to visit Janez Jansa and to inform him directly of its recommendation.

Indictment Angers Slovenia

AU0107202188 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1700 GM 1 Jul 88

[Text] The human rights protection committee met today. At its session in the afternoon, the human rights protection committee expressed the opinion that the publication of the indictment attempts to shift the matter to the political field. In this way, a conflict between the Yugoslav People's Army and the SR of Slovenia is being artificially created, because, in the opinion of the committee, all the initiatives, positions, and demands of both the committee and of the assembly and sociopolitical organizations have been completely ignored.

The committee also expresses concern at the wording of the indictment, for it potentially incriminates the members of the MLADINA editors' board and their correspondents. The committee is drafting a list of the violations of procedure so far. In addition, it will inform the SFRY Assembly of its requests through the delegates in the Federal Chamber. The Slovene political leadership should publicly assess the situation that has arisen.

Because of the reported hunger strike by Janez Jansa, the members of the committee ask the military organs to confirm this report and to announce what they will do in this case. The committee also advocates that Janez Jansa should be allowed medical supervision and more opportunities for visits by relatives.

No Letup Seen in 'Anti-Slovene Sentiments'

LD0307095088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0942 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 2 July (TANJUG)—It appears that even after the summer recess the anti-Slovene sentiments in other parts of the country will not improve. This essentially is the assessment given by Ljubljana's DNEVNIK today in a commentary entitled "From a Storm Into a Hurricane," which also recalls Stane Solanc's statement at the LCY Central Committee session and that by Zdenko Has at the war veterans meeting.

"If, therefore, the attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] caused a storm among those in other republics and in the Yugoslav press who take a patronizing stance on what is right for Slovenia, then our persistent stands on the unacceptable nature of some of the constitutional amendments will cause a real "hurricane" among the same and some new 'friends,'" says DNEVNIK.

Having noted that in the public discussions in Slovenia on the constitutional changes a unanimous view was taken that some amendments should not be adopted, which is also the clear conclusion drawn by the Republican Assembly, DNEVNIK says that "we simply cannot agree to an even harsher encroachment on the sovereignty of the Slovene and other nations, and to the consolidation of centralism and unitarism, because we know where this has taken us." In the paper's assessment, the ill-advised distribution of money, which has failed to bring any economic effects, can be allowed even less to continue indefinitely. "Our stands are clear, but what is one to do," wonders the paper, adding that doubts and contradictory views have been tormenting the writers of our Constitution for quite some time now. Worse still, others in Yugoslavia will reproach them, for again blocking up the whole thing.

"Without a doubt the Constitutional changes will be a difficult turning point, but above all they will constitute a test of democracy for everyone. For this very reason, concludes DNEVNIK, we must persist, despite the pressure, because people do not forget all that easily. The

trust that has been shaken has negative consequences in any case, but if they are also taken for a ride that really would be too big a slap to take."

DNEVNIK Says Those Who Caused Crisis Must Leave
LD0307140488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 3 Jul 88

[Text] Novi Sad, 3 July (TANJUG)—The last session of the LCY Central Committee, said DNEVNIK today, was awaited with great interest because, according to usually well-informed sources, resignations of several Presidium members were expected. This involves the leaders who during the past few years erred against the elementary moral norms of Yugoslav society or who for a variety of reasons should have ceded their place to younger, "more suitable" people. Unfortunately, says the paper, the anticipated resignations and changes failed to materialize. Differentiation will have "to run one more lap to get to the desired result."

In addition to Branko Jericevic—an LCY Central Committee member from Croatia who tendered his resignation to the LCY Central Committee membership because of his involvement in the Agrokomerc scandal—it was Dr Radovan Radonjic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee's Ideological and Theoretical Work Commission, who was left holding the bag. Known for his trenchant turns of phrase, personal honesty, and consistent good speeches, Radonjic—probably expecting a flood of resignations—himself tendered his to the LCY Central Committee membership and the ideological commission leaders. It can be said fairly that it was received coldly by the LCY Central Committee members, as if they had been just waiting for it. Tomislav Radovic alone remarked that instead of Radonjic, the resignations should have come from those "who had become too weary or who had contributed to this situation in the country."

It was Stane Dolanc alone who counted himself among the "weary ones," stressing that he was tired "only of the repetition of the things we never manage to conclude." Dolanc also expressed his readiness to cede his place in the LCY Central Committee "as early as tomorrow to someone capable of working more, better, and faster" than he had done. The paper mentions that Franc Setinc, too, had repeated something the journalists had already known but had not reported: That he had tendered a written resignation to his high office that was not accepted.

DNEVNIK adds that there is no dispute that all weary people must leave their top functions, as must those who fathered the crisis. However, parallel with this kind of differentiation, those people must leave their top functions—and should do so before anyone else—who wish to impose on Yugoslavia their concept of a social system. This, the paper spells out, refers primarily to the inspirators of national gatherings, stage-managed public protests, street discussions, and threats emanating from the arsenal of the most sinister past.